

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 4.
E. L. KELLOGG & CO., 25 Clinton Pl. (8th St.), N. Y.

JANUARY 28, 1888.

\$2.50 A YEAR; 6 CENTS A COPY.
Western Office, 151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.

ACME

WRITING

PADS and TABLETS.

Scholars' Delight Tablets,
Manhattan Tablets,
Puritan Tablets,
Mikado Tablets,

Students' Note Books,
Composition Books,
Quincy Practice Papers, &c..

MANUFACTURED BY

Acme Stationery and Paper Co.,

59 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

Parker's Arithmetical Charts,

PREPARED BY

FRANCIS W. PARKER,

Principal of Cook County, Ill., Normal School, formerly Superintendent of Schools,
Quincy, Mass.

THE ONLY ARITHMETICAL CHARTS PUBLISHED.

They present the latest and best methods of teaching arithmetic.
They render text-books in primary arithmetic unnecessary.
They save time. They save labor. They will last for years.

Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.

A TREASURE FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS.

These were the first Reading Charts published.

They present a definite method of teaching which has never been approached by its imitators.

They may be used as an introduction to any Series of Reading Books.

New lessons, new pictures, beautifully engraved script exercises, and drawing lessons have been added.

Illustrated Circular free. Special terms to Teachers and School Officers.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SWINTON'S READERS.
SWINTON'S WORD SERIES.
SWINTON'S GEOGRAPHIES.
SWINTON'S HISTORIES.
MANSON'S SPELL'G BLANKS.
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.
ROBINSON'S ARITHMETICS.
FISH'S ARITHMETICS.
SPENCERIAN COPY-BOOKS.
WHITE'S DRAWING.
SMITH'S PHYSIOLOGIES.
HUNT'S (DR. E. M.) HYGIENE.

TEACHERS are reminded to address us for our new pamphlet "SPECIAL SELECTED LIST" of Representative Text Books in the Common Branches, sent free to any address. It gives a practical solution of the questions involved in securing the best books at the lowest prices.

Our Brief Descriptive List sent free on request.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,

753 & 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK and 149 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

GRAY'S BOTANIES
DANA'S GEOLOGIES.
TENNY'S ZOOLOGY.
TENNY'S NAT. HIST.
COOLEY'S CHEMISTRY.
COOLEY'S PHILOSOPHY
GUYOT'S PHYS. GEOG.
LOOMIS'S MUSIC.
TOWNSEND'S CIVIL GOV'T
FISHER'S OUTLINES OF
UNIVERSAL HIST.
KIDDLE'S ASTRONOMY.

FOUR IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL MOSAICS.

By Gen. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Principal Rhode Island State Normal School. A book that every teacher and educator should have. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

INSTITUTES OF GENERAL HISTORY.

By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., Professor of History in Brown University. A book that every teacher, student, and general reader of History should have. Postpaid, \$2.00.

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL TECHNIQS.

By GEORGE N. CROSS, A.M., Principal Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, N. H. A book that every teacher of Chemistry should have. Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

STUDIES IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

By WILLIAM A. MOWRY, Ph.D., Boston. A text-book for the use of classes in Civil Government. (Ready October 1st.)

Send for our new Catalogue and special Price Lists of our important new Educational Publications and Supplies. Correspondence is invited.

SILVER, ROGER, & CO., Publishers. 50 Bromfield St., Boston. 123 & 124 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, 9 Bond Street, NEW YORK.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

To all the many thousand school officers and school teachers and pupils, we wish a very happy and profitable New Year. For their high appreciation of the Dixon American Graphite pencils we feel deeply grateful. The sale of the Dixon pencils have so increased that the large three story addition lately made to our factory fails to meet all our requirements. We firmly believe the Dixon pencils are the best in the world and nothing shall be left undone to keep them so. Ask your stationer for Dixon's American Graphite pencils, if he does not keep them mention New York SCHOOL JOURNAL, and send 16c. for samples worth double the money.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

W. H. Walmsley & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
R. & J. BECK,
1016 Chestnut St., Phila.

Microscopes and all
Accessories and Ap-
paratus, Photogra-
phic Outfits for Am-
ateurs, Spectacles,
Eye-Glasses, Opera
and Marine Glasses,
etc., etc.

Illustrated Price List
mailed free to any address,
mention this paper in cor-
responding with us.



A. W. FABER'S

FAMOUS
LEAD PENCILS,

UNEQUALLED IN
QUALITY

THE OLDEST AND BEST
OF ALL PENCILS.

HOUSE FOUNDED IN 1761.

PEN HOLDERS

RUBBER

ERASERS.

PENCIL

SHARPENERS.

If you cannot obtain
these Goods at Stationers,
send 30 cts. for samples of
same.

FABER'S PATENT

PENCIL

COMPASSES.

SAMPLES, 15 CTS.

BOSTON SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

15 Bromfield St., Boston.

PUBLISH—

Mailing Price.

CROCKER'S Method of Teaching Geography.

BY LUCRETIA CROCKER, Supervisor of Boston
Public Schools.55

PHILIPS Historical Readers

FOR SUPPLEMENTAL WORK.

No. 1. Stories from English History.35
" 2. Early England, to the Year 11.40
" 3. Middle " 1154 to 1603.60
" 4. Modern " 1603 to 1884.60

WOOD'S Natural History Readers.

By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M. A.

FIRST READER.24
SECOND "36
THIRD "50
FOURTH "65

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

SERIES OF SCIENTIFIC TEXT-BOOKS.

Huxley's Lessons in Elem. Physiology.\$1.10
Gickie's Lessons in Physical Geog.1.10
Hoscoe's Lessons in Elem. Chemistry.1.10
Jones' Junior Course of Pr. Chemistry.70
Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic.40
Stewart's Lessons in Elem. Physics.1.10
Lockyer's Elem. Lessons in Astronomy.1.25
Educational Catalogue sent free on application.

112 Fourth Ave. New York.

A. LOVELL & CO., Educational Pub-
lishers, 10 Astor Place, New York City.

Walker's Physiology, by mail, \$1.35; Prac-
tical Work in the School Room, Part I. Teach-
ers' Edition, 80 cts.; Pupils' Edition, 35 cts.;
Part II. (The ABC Reader), per set, 25 cts.;
Part III. (Lessons on Plants), 80 cts.; Selected
Words for Spelling, etc., 25 cts.; DeGraff's Develop-
ment Lessons, \$1.20; Froebel's Education of
Man, \$1.30; cloth, 65c. boards. Giffin's Graded
Review Questions, 55 cts. Garland's Phonograph
of Words, \$1.35. Send for catalogue.

Do You Wish a Botany

That is simple, scientific, and beautifully illustra-
ted; written by one who is in the practical work
of teaching? If so, send One Dollar to

GEO. SHERWOOD & CO.,

307 and 309 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
and they will send to you ABIE G. HALL'S
Lessons in Botany and Analysis of Plants.

UNIVERSITY ORGANS.
They Lead the World—\$25 to \$500.
Sold Direct to Families. No Middlemen.
Solid Walnut—5 Octaves—Double Couplers.
Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, \$35.
With Special and Book, for TRIAL, \$10.00.
OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED
1854. MARCHAL & SMITH,
255 East 21st Street, New York.

READERS will confer a favor by men-
tioning SCHOOL JOURNAL when com-
municating with advertisers.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

No. 333.

STANDARD SCHOOL NUMBERS,
333, 444, 128, 105 & 645.
FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.
ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., 26 John St., N. Y.

6 Barclay St.
12 Vesey St.

E. B. BENJAMIN,

NEW YORK.

Importer and Manufacturer of

SCHOOL AND LABORATORY APPARATUS, PURE CHEMICALS.

Agent for NON-BLISTERING PLATINUM.

A very large stock of first-class Apparatus for sale at lowest rate for best goods. Correspondence solicited.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

For ARTISTIC USE in fine drawings, Nos. 659 (the celebrated Crowquill), 290 and 291. For FINE WRITING, Nos. 303, 604, and Ladies', 170. For BROAD WRITING, Nos. 294, 389, and Stub Point, 849. For GENERAL WRITING, Nos. 404, 332, 390, and 604.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 John Street, N. Y.

HENRY HOE, Sole Agent.



School Supply and Publishing Co.

36 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

EVERYTHING for the SCHOOL-ROOM.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Price Lists on application. --- Correspondence solicited.

ARTHUR COOPER, Manager.

CHARLES De SILVER & SONS,

No. (8) 1102 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PUBLISHERS OF

INTERLINEAR CLASSICS.

"We do not wish to spend seven or eight years merely scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in one year."—MILTON.
Virgil, Caesar, Horace, Cicero, Sallust, Ovid, Juvenal, Livy, Homer's Iliad, Gospel of St. John, and Xenophon's Anabasis, each to teachers, \$1.80.
Clark's Practical and Progressive Latin Grammar; adapted to the Interlinear Series of Classics, and to all other systems. Price to Teachers, \$1.10.
Sargent's Standard Speakers, Frost's American Speaker, Pinnoek's School Histories, Lord's Schools Histories, Manesca's French Series, etc.
Sample pages of Interlinears free. Send for terms and new catalogue of all our publications.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

J. W.

SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
7 EAST 14TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

The Edison Mimeograph
Manifolds.
Autographic and Typewriter
Letters, Drawings, Music, etc., etc.
3000 Copies from one stencil.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—I cheerfully certify that the Edison Mimeograph, lately purchased of your agent, has during the short time of its use (about three weeks) in these offices, paid for its cost more than three over. Especially do we find it "great invention" for Examination questions in Algebra, Mathematics, Greek, or other studies requiring characters rarely found, even in the best stocked printing offices. We would not be without it, now that we have learned to know its merits and excellence. Very truly, OTTO DREHER, Secretary.

—S. J. McCocured in by Superintendent Taylor.

Send for Samples of work and Descriptive Circular to

A. B. DICK COMPANY, 254 Lake Street, CHICAGO.



BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.



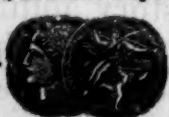
Union, far sounding & highly satisfac-
tory Bells for Schools, Churches, etc.
MENELY & CO. Estab-
lished 1896.
WEST TROY, N. Y.
Description prices and on application.



B. F. BROWN & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Highest Award and Only Medal for Shoe Dress-
ing, etc., at Paris Exposition, 1875.

Satin
Polish
Beware of
Imitations.



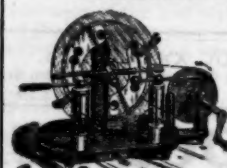
French
Dressing
None Genuine
Without Paris Medal
on Every Bottle.



Highest Award New Orleans Exposition Against All
Competitors—A Silver Medal.

JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Philosophical, Electrical AND Chemical Apparatus,



New Table Air-
pumps. Superior
Lever Air-pumps
Lowest Rates to
Schools. Corres-
pondence desired
Mention this JOUR-
NAL.

EIMER & AMEND,

205, 207, 209, and 211 Third Avenue.

NEW YORK.

Importers and Manufacturers of

Chemical Apparatus,

AND

CHEMICALLY PURE CHEMICALS.

Chemists,

Colleges,

Schools and

Laboratories,

Supplied with the best goods at the lowest prices.
Bunsen's Burners and Combustion Fur-
naces, a specialty in manufacture.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
Manufacturers of the only

Dovetailed School Furniture

IN THE WORLD.



ANDREWS'
Globes, Tellu-
rians, Maps.
Charts of all
kinds, Black-
boards, Dust-
less Erasers
and Crayons.
Just Published.
Andrews' New
Series of School
Maps.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

686 Broadway, N. Y. | 105 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

NORRIS'

CYCLOPEDIA MAP

OF THE

United States of America

with adjacent portions of
Mexico and Canada.

The Latest and Greatest Advance
IN THE LINE OF SCHOOL MAPS.

ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES
EXCLUSIVELY ITS OWN.

Descriptive circulars upon Application.

PUBLISHED FOR

W. A. CHOATE & CO.,

GENERAL SCHOOL FURNISHERS,

508 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

NEW PALTZ NORMAL SCHOOL.

New term will begin February 8, 1888.
Tuition and text-books free to Normal Stu-
dents.

Special attention to common school
teachers and graduates of High Schools
and Academies. Address

EUGENE BOUTON, Ph.D., Principal,
New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y.



McNANEY BELL FOUNDRY
Finest Grade of Bells,
CHIMES AND PRALS for CHURCHES, etc.
Send for Price and Catalogue. Address
H. McNANEY & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
Mention this paper.

The School Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

AMOS M. KELLOGG, } Editors.
JEROME ALLEN, }

Terms for E. L. KELLOGG & CO.'S Publications.

The School Journal. (Weekly.) \$2.50 a year.
The Teachers' Institute and Practical Teacher.
(Monthly.) \$1.25 a year.
Treasure-Trove. (Monthly.) Illustrated. \$1.00 a year.

CLUB RATES FOR ONE YEAR TO ONE ADDRESS.
The School Journal and Treasure-Trove, \$3.
The Teachers' Institute and Treasure-Trove, \$1.80

E. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
25 Clinton Place, (8th St.) N. Y.

WESTERN OFFICE. GEX. EASTERN AGENTS.
E. L. KELLOGG & CO. HENRY A. YOUNG & CO.
151 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 55 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
J. I. CHARLOUIS, Manager Advertising Department.

New York, January 28, 1888.

EDITORIAL.

"Open Letters" on Industrial Training—How to Study
Self-Education vs. Crime—Character—Education Al-
sided..... 51
The Mayor of New York on Education..... 52
Editorial Correspondence..... 52
Philadelphia Leads..... 52
High Pressure Teachers..... 52
Evolution of Graded Schools..... 52
An Artistic School-House..... 53
The Kindergarten and its Philosophy..... 53

BRIEF ITEMS.

EDITORIAL NOTES

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

"Dry Teachers"—Again. By Supt. H. S. Jones, Erie, Pa.
The Human Mind and its Workings. By Dr. G. Von
Taubert..... 54
THE SCHOOL-ROOM.
My Observations Abroad. By L. R. Klemm, Ph.D., of
Ohio..... 55
Physical Exercise, after an Object Lesson on the Clock.
—Faculty Culture.—Lesson on a Plated Knife.—The
Call-Bell.—A Step toward the "Abstract" i. Number.
A Lesson on a Doll.—Lesson on an Umbrella.—Picture
Lesson.—A Lesson on Cotton.—Lesson on the Apple.—
Exercise for the Picture Power.—Geography for the
Infants.—Number Lessons..... 56

RECEPTION DAY.

Little Miss Wonder and the Snow. By E. L. Benedict.. 57
Things of To-Day..... 58
Fact and Rumor..... 58

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

New York City Correspondence..... 59
Letters..... 59

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

New Books..... 60
Reports..... 60
Literary Notes..... 60
Books Received..... 60
Magazines..... 60

THE "Open Letters," on Industrial Training in public schools in January *Century* are notable articles. Supt. MacAllister tells what has been done in Philadelphia, Supt. Dutton narrates the work in New Haven, and Supt. Marble closes with an "Adverse View." The first two letters deal with facts; the last with opinions. In Philadelphia the Kindergarten is to be made the foundation of all education. The results of the new departure are stated as follows:

"There is a good deal of educational value in all sewing work."

"Training in art has a marked influence upon the productive faculties of the pupils."

"Manual training has a special influence on mental and moral character 'producing thoroughness and earnestness.'"

In New Haven "the value of dealing with things rather than words is becoming an axiom in all the schools."

Supt. Marble's statements, *per contra*, are well worth cataloguing. Here they are:

"Past mental training has resulted in great industrial progress"

"Industrial training was begun more than fifty years ago, and has proved a dead failure."

"It is fallacy to claim that accuracy of thought and statement cannot be secured without muscular work in the production of things."

"Manual training has a materialistic tendency, which is destructive of virile quality of thought and mental power."

"When the public school system undertakes to do everything for a pupil it will fall to pieces of its own weight."

"Self-constituted philanthopists desire to educate every child for his 'sphere in life.'"

"The public schools should not be subverted or overthrown, in order to make a place for technical schools."

Here in a nut shell are the statements *pro* and *con*. What do they prove? Just this:

1. INTELLECTUAL TRAINING IS THE SOLE END AND AIM OF SCHOOL WORK. The public school has nothing to exist for but *mental culture*. This is axiomatic.

2. It has been proved over and over again ten thousand times, from Aristotle down, that the only way to train the mind is by exercising the avenues to and from it. Any attempt to train the mind without training the senses has proved and is certain to prove a dead failure.

3. Supt. Marble knows and every other man of common sense knows, that all thought centers around material things. How, in the name of eternal reason, can astronomy be studied without stars, or geometry without material forms? He says:

"It is a fallacy to claim that geometry cannot be studied without cutting out blocks, or astronomy without going up in a balloon to see the stars."

Mr. Marble out-Platos Plato in his doctrine of ideas. It took Aristotle to bring Plato's philosophy from the inaccessible world of ideality down to the actual world of tangible things; and it has taken manual training to bring down the instruction of the past from the airy stilts on which it had been walking to material, common-place boys and girls in their ordinary lives and thoughts and start them upward.

4. The expression "getting a living" is much misused. If boys go to school to learn to be electroplaters, and girls to be embroiderers, they go for ignoble ends. *Our public schools are not and never can be trade schools*. No intelligent educational leader claims that they ought to be. They are thinking schools. The vital question, just now, is:

"How can children be best trained to think rapidly, correctly, and all-sidedly in the short time the public school has them?" *Fröbel has answered that question for all time*, and Supt. MacAllister simply accepts it when he says: "It is our purpose to make the kindergarten the foundation of all education given in the public school." Kindergarten methods are manual methods: extend this principle all through the school course and we shall have a school curriculum ideally as perfect as man can make it.

A RECENT temperance address had four excellent arguments—*four sons*. What could be better—four sons to be saved from drunkards' graves! A teacher said recently that she had forty-two arguments why she should study her profession—*forty-two pupils*; what could be stronger? An eminent physician recently studied his books all night to find a clew to the cure of a desperate case he was treating. He found it! The patient was cured! A preacher studied hard all week over his Sunday morning sermon. He preached it; and the entire congregation was deeply moved. His hearers was his argument. Our only good arguments are personal ones, and they are found outside ourselves—eternal selfishness is the cause of eternal sin. When we get outside self, we get into the light.

But shouldn't we study self? Shouldn't we know self? Certainly, it is the highest of all knowledge. But how should we study self? By shutting up ourselves within ourselves? By constant introspection? No. We study ourselves in others. *He who is most forgetful of self has the best knowledge of himself*. Here is a basic law. Study it in the light of history, and experience, and it will be found sound doctrine.

WE read last week in a city daily of a lad of fifteen who had been known as a professional thief for two years and who was arrested for vagrancy at the age of eleven, and who two years later was charged with robbery, and who within a few weeks was accused of larceny. This is a peculiarly unwelcome development of life in New York. Last week he was in court again to answer the extremely grave charge of highway robbery. He goes to the House of Refuge, for the second time, where, it is to be feared, little can be done in the way of reforming him. The boy has a home with his parents, but has refused to live there, and seems destined to a life of crime. How to reach and rescue such as he is one of the problems which the men and women who devote themselves to the welfare of their fellows have yet to solve. Such an account as this is not rare. Within a month, two boys under eighteen have been before the courts of this city charged with murder. Where does the fault lie? Not altogether with the schools for they have only limited control, for a limited time. The sin is with the parents, the grand-parents and their parents. Educational forces must be far-reaching in their effects. This lad of fifteen is probably a hopeless case. It's in him. He must be restrained as a lunatic criminal. The difficulty is congenital. Baby education persistently continued would have enabled him to govern himself but that time has past. The evil in him has the upper hand, and the strong probability is, he is lost. We can't commence too soon to educate.

THE "good Lord and good devil" people are contemptible. They are neither one thing nor the other—sort of betwixt and between folks—who want to please everybody and end by pleasing nobody. We want positive men and women. This does not mean sour, angular, cross people, who look and act as though they had been fed on pickles from their infancy up; but *decided* people. It isn't necessary for a man to say "no" in tones that could be heard across the street, in order to be believed. A quiet, even, unuttered no may sound down to the very depths of the soul of him to whom it is uttered, while a yelled "no" may be turned into an equally loud "yes," before sundown. *Emphasis comes from character*. Remember this teachers. **EMPHASIS COMES FROM CHARACTER**. It is not what you say, but what you do that tells.

"EDUCATION is an all-sided, continuous development, and is the same for the individual as for the race." The race has grown to its present maturity just as the child grows to its full strength. The exercise of contention which the race has had, through many long ages, has made mankind what it is. What would our nation be without the difficulties at our settlement period, our French and Indian wars, our Revolutionary War, our second struggle with England, and our terrific strife among ourselves? These have settled great questions at a fearful cost of time, money, and life, but out of all these wars has been brought forth a nation whose sinews are iron, and whose bones are steel. The strength is in us; opportunity is only needed to bring it out. A teacher grows as a nation grows. A teacher who has no obstacles to overcome isn't worth much. "We must fight if we would reign."

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK ON EDUCATION.

When the chief officer of a city as large as this, states his opinions on educational matters, he is generally listened to. In his recent supplementary message Mayor Hewitt expresses himself emphatically on several subjects; among other things he says he is not in favor of making hasty changes in the membership of the Board of Education. In filling one vacancy he appointed a commissioner who had by long previous service earned the confidence of the community, and he declares that he shall make no radical changes in the future, for nothing could, in his opinion, be more detrimental to an educational system than the uncalled for removal of faithful members who thoroughly understand their difficult duties. This is good, and so long as we have a man in the mayor's office of equal wisdom, appointments to the Board of Education will not be made as a reward for political services.

The mayor next speaks of the industrial education experiment about to be tried, and says that "its results will be watched with very great interest by all classes of the community. For many years it has been apparent that the avenues for instruction in the use of tools were being steadily closed up to the rising generation in this city. The result has been the growth of what are known as 'gangs' of boys and young men, who have respect neither for law nor virtue. They constitute one of the crying evils of the times, and the police are using the most stringent measures to secure their suppression. But they ought never to have existed and never would exist if these boys could find an outlet for their energies in mechanical employments. Hence, self-preservation requires that a different kind of education should be supplied in addition to that which has heretofore been given in the public schools. No boy should be allowed to grow up without some knowledge of the use of tools which will enable him to engage in a practical employment where his hands as well as his head may be turned to profitable account."

We are not quite certain the mayor is sound here. Are these "gangs" of wicked boys the result of want of instruction in the use of tools? Will training in the manual arts prevent juvenile crime? We doubt it, at least if it is so we have a new theory of ethics. Profitable occupation goes a great way towards preventing crime.

We fully agree with the mayor that "a different kind of education should be supplied in addition to that which has heretofore been given in the public schools," but this change must not only be in the direction of manual training, it must become far more radical. Boys and girls can be educated to become good or bad as effectively in the arithmetic, grammar or reading classes, as by making a box by the side of a bench. There is no special moral force in a saw, a hammer, superior to a pencil or pen. We believe in manual training, with all our heart. Its introduction in the New York schools marks a new era in their progress, but mechanical employments, in themselves are not going to save our city boys. Education will do this work, and because they can get a better education through the industrial arts than through theoretical studies, these boys will become better. The ethical value of any study depends upon the methods of the teacher. We can easily imagine that manual training in school could become decidedly immoral, just as our methods of emulation, markings on examinations, rivalries, and per centage standings, have been immoral in their effects. Our schools must turn out moral young men and women. Right here consists their value. An education can and should give moral, physical, and mental stamina. Heretofore, we have run mad over scholastic results, and we are reaping bitter fruits from the seed we have sown.

The mayor recognizes an evil that exists in cities much smaller than New York, viz: the appointment of teachers by favor rather than by merit. When the millennium dawns we expect to see an end of this evil, but not until then. So long as human nature likes power, so long will its desires be satisfied. There is wonderful force in an appointment to an important office made by an office-holder. His honor suggests no adequate remedy for this evil, although he suggests that a "list should be made from the graduates of the Normal College, which is organized for the education of teachers, and that out of this list the appointments should be made in the order of seniority. But in that case the appointees should be taken on probation, for a period of three or six months, and dismissed, if at the end of that time they are found to be incompetent or unsuccessful as teachers."

At the close of his remarks on education he states a fact we have never before read; it is that "the expenditures for education correspond almost exactly with those for the police; but it may be affirmed that any attempt to curtail the expenditures for education would be followed by a corresponding increase in the cost of the police system; so that, while no money would be saved, the moral tone of the community would be lowered and the safety of society imperiled."

Altogether the practical common sense of Mr. Hewitt is seen in every sentence. We honor the clear head and pure heart of the first officer of the first city of the land, for even his mistakes all lean towards virtue's side.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I have just finished a long but interesting journey over the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad. This road begins at Denver, runs south to Pueblo, there reaching the Arkansas river, it follows it to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, then crosses these mountains through Marshall Pass, then follows Silver creek down on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and stretches across the desert to Salt Lake. The entire run is nearly 800 miles, beginning about noon of one day, and ending at 6 P. M. the next.

I chose this route on account of the wonderful scenery that abounds on it. Seventy-five miles south of Denver is Colorado Springs thence to Pueblo is a long stretch.

Here we find a town that shows many characteristics of Mexican life. The railroad now turns abruptly to the west, and begins the ascent of the Arkansas river. The engineering that now begins to display itself is most marvelous. The road is narrow-gauged, and thus the train can ascend steepes that otherwise would be inaccessible.

It was a bright moonlight night, and thus the wonderful landscape was visible. So close do we run to the river, and so high and perpendicular are the steep walls, that the only way is to suspend the track to beams extending across the gorge! Finally we reach Poncha, and leave the Arkansas. Now we run along one side of a steep mountain, and rounding a curve, turn back on our track, but at a higher elevation. A little pilot engine goes ahead to see that all is clear, and this is seen climbing the mountain in advance. We look back and see a line like a thread in the valley below us. "That," says the conductor, "is the track by which we came." Pointing to just such a line above us, he informs us that it is the track we shall pass over.

At last we were on the crest of the continent; it was a strange and magnificent sight. All around us were wild mountains. The distance across this crest is forty miles; the only possible way to run a railroad is by following the contours of these mountains, so that the track doubles on itself in a most surprising manner. "Horse shoe" curves abound. About midnight we reach Marshall Pass, 10,858 feet above sea level. Snow lies on the cold mountain sides; we pass through many strongly-built sheds, planned to keep snow from the tracks. At our right the summit of great Ouray pushes up into the vault of heaven. It is a majestic mass, surpassing Pike's Peak. The air grew very chilly; it was plainly much thinner than that I was accustomed to breathe.

It surprises one that it is so far across the so-called "range of mountains." It is supposed that the range is much like a wedge; on the contrary it is a vast country—at this point it is forty miles across. But then it must be remembered, to make forty miles in a straight line, the railroad must go twice or thrice as far. The crest of the Rocky Mountains resembles nothing so much as a vast sea, whose billows are of stone.

These notes are not intended to describe the country, the mountains, the canyons, or the scenery; they are only penned for readers who will want to know what impressions these things have made on me. I must hastily gather these together, and leave those who become interested to get books and maps and study the subject with the care that will be required. This route from Denver through the Rocky Mountains, is certainly one that possesses attractions for the lover of the picturesque that should not be passed by. Whoever chooses this route next summer in the "educational excursion," will never regret or forget it.

Salt Lake City.

A. M. K.

CALCULATE how far it is to San Francisco, multiply by two, and you'll have the distance you can travel from New York City, first class, for \$22.50 next summer.

"DRY TEACHERS"—AGAIN.

By Supt. H. S. JONES, Erie, Pa.

The editorial in the JOURNAL of the 14th instant, headed "DRY TEACHERS," stirred me up to add a little to the timely thoughts presented.

The first impression apt to be made on a non-professional reader by the article is, that the "Superintendent of ——" city is a big "boss," and that the teachers are hirelings; that civil service reform has not even the ghost of a chance, where the superintendent "has been noted for getting rid of all the female teachers over a certain age!"

If the educational outsider has heard the faint echoes of "tenure of office" in education, he can but ask himself, "Is this a bit of the 'new education' we hear about so often? That is, 'new education' means new teachers, and 'old education' old teachers!"

Our schools are weighted with "dry teachers;" but let us honestly face the question, where did the army of "dry teachers" come from? Are they not the product of the schools as pupils, and the "system of education" as managed by school boards and superintendents? Would it be difficult to show that far too often our schools are so conducted that they are human dry-kilns to the teachers, desiccating mental, moral and physical powers that should continue to grow in beauty and freshness?

Let us attack the builders and managers of the dry-kilns, thus reducing the product. Place educational dynamite under everything that has a tendency to cramp or deaden the teacher's powers. Let the "dead past," have a wholesale funeral—private interment—and the "dry teachers over a certain age" will be like the dodo—extinct.

PHILADELPHIA LEADS.

While the president of the New York City Board of Education was advising his colleagues to go slowly in the matter of introducing manual training in the public schools of this city the directors of Girard College were taking an entirely different view of the subject. The president of that school advocates increasing the hours given to manual training in his institution. The sentiment was quite unanimous in favor of the movement. There is no doubt but industrial training adds greatly to the intellectual value of school work. The experiment has been tried and proved this statement true.

HIGH PRESSURE TEACHERS.

High pressure teachers, like high pressure steam engines, make much noise. They blow and puff their wordy steam or steamy words against the external atmosphere, literally "beating the air," and gain nothing by condensation.

Did a high pressure teacher ever try to get a goblet full of water from a wide open high pressure hydrant? Did he get it? Never. Too much reaction from too much action slopped the water out as fast as it ran in. If he but slightly opened the spigot to get a gentle flow of water, the goblet was filled and his purpose gained.

The lesson of the hydrant is a lesson for educators, even if teachers are not hydrants, nor pupils empty goblets.

N. B. W.

EVOLUTION OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

"The tale I tell was told me long ago" about a primitive graded "deestric" school. I say not *where* or *when*. The grade was perfect. A long slab from a neighboring saw-mill sufficed for seats for the whole school of twenty pupils. The bench was mounted on two long legs at one end, and two short ones at the other, and had a rise of twelve inches in fourteen feet. It was wide enough to allow the boys to sit on one side and the girls on the other, so each pupil had an endorser. Of course the small children sat near the lower end, and the big boys and girls near the higher end, according to the fitness of things. The inclination of all was upward, and sanitary conditions were favorable, as none were troubled with cold backs. Tendency to down-slide was checked by leaving the seat unplanned.

N. B. W.

We have just received the Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the National Education Association, session 1887, Chicago. It makes a bulky volume of 829 pages.

BRIEF ITEMS.

THE meeting of the department of superintendence at Washington, D. C., commencing Feb. 14, promises to be a large one. Reduced railroad rates on the certificate plan have been secured on all roads. A certificate must be obtained from the ticket agent at the starting point and this when presented to Supt. C. C. Davidson, at Washington will entitle the holder to return at one-third the regular rate. But persons in the territory of the Trunk Line Association must obtain certificates of Supt. Davidson before starting. There is therefore no time to be lost. Supt. Davidson's address in Alliance, O.

PROF. JOHN KENNEDY, who is slowly regaining his health at Canajoharie, N. Y., will soon have ready for the teachers his work on "What Words Say." He is able to do a moderate amount of writing every day and hopes that it will not be long before he can return to the platform and the teachers again.

A LIST of the school commissioners of the state of New York for the term commencing January 1, 1888, has been published and can be had upon application to the State Department.

THE late JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, is credited with having done more for the cause of education in that state than any other man. "He was," says *The Missouri Republican*, "a gentleman of the old school, cultured, modest, capable. He served his state and his country with conspicuous ability. He was a loyal citizen, a brave soldier, a wise legislator. There are few men of whom so much that is good can be said, few against whom so little that is bad may be charged. His monument, more lasting than brass, is to be found in the public school system of Missouri, culminating in the State University—the ideal of his life."

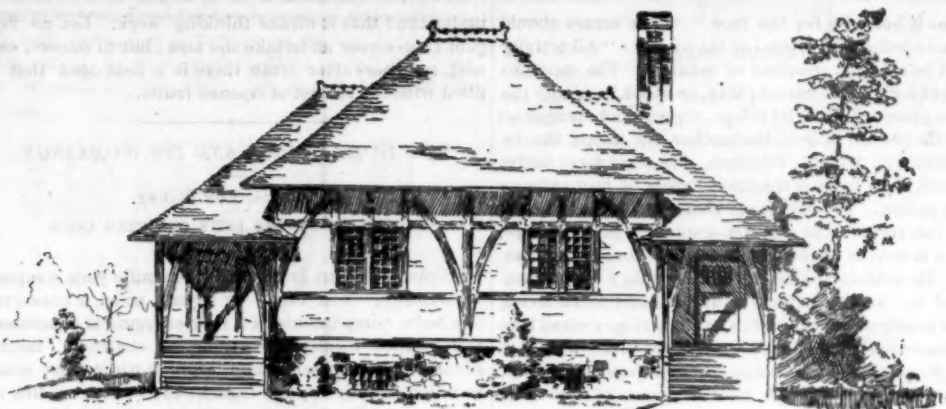
PRINCIPAL FRANK H. CURTISS of the Aiken Institute, Aiken, S. C., is editor of the *State Journal of Education*. Mr. Curtiss is a man of energy and enterprise and is a worthy representative of the best among the progressives of the new South. He is doing excellent work in his school and with his pen.

PRINCIPAL J. D. BARTLEY, of Bridgeport, Conn., calls our attention to that excellent book several times noticed in these columns, *The Evolution of Dodd*. If any of our readers have not read this book, we advise them to do so right away. It will pay.

THE recent meeting of the New York State Commissioners and City Superintendents at Binghamton was largely attended, and, taken all and all, was one of the most profitable gatherings of this kind ever held in this state. Many questions of great importance were discussed, and some conclusions reached that will materially assist in the progress of educational action. Owing to a delay in receiving the report we are prevented from printing the proceedings this week. They will appear in full in our next issue.

HON. B. G. NORTHPROP, for several years state agent of the Mass. Board of Education, and for several other years secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, is soon to visit California for the purpose of filling engagements to lecture on Village Improvement, and assist in forming societies for promoting the growth, healthfulness, and attractiveness of towns. He will also if requested give his lecture on "Memory." Dr. Northrop is so well known that words of ours can add but little to his fame, but we can say, without an atom of exaggeration that no public teacher in the Union can so arouse attention to the necessity of public improvement and general education as Dr. Northrop. Our California brethren will miss an excellent opportunity if they fail to avail themselves his services.

PROF. N. B. WEBSTER, of Norfolk, Va., who has been spending some months with his son-in-law, Mr. Erskine Bronson, M. P. P., has returned from Central Ont. where he has been visiting friends and relatives. While there he lectured on topics of general and scientific interest. Prof. Webster has been in Ottawa and will soon return to Virginia. He was a resident of Ottawa some years ago and was foremost, among other instructors in establishing the old Natural History Society of Ottawa, now known as the Literature and Science Society.



AN ARTISTIC SCHOOL HOUSE.

The day of the school-barn is past. The big cubical or rectangular box set down by the roadside, bare without and uncouth within, is giving place to the tasteful, cottage-like structure, with ornamental porch and gothic windows such as we present in this number of the JOURNAL. There is no reason why the school-house should not be the prettiest, and coziest in the district, have home-like furnishings, and be surrounded with flower-beds, shrubs, vines, and shade-trees.

In face of the important influence such surroundings are known to have in cultivating the emotional natures of children, is it not strange that we have suffered the log cabin and board box to cumber the ground so long?

The school should be a place of refinement, but how difficult it is to make it such when every material thing about it is bare and ungainly! Parents in comfortable circumstances often dread sending their little ones to the public school where there is so much coarseness, such demoralizing influences. It does not occur to them that half the barbarianism of the school is due to the school-house itself.

Children have a great respect for "nice" things, pretty things. They will conduct themselves very properly in a well furnished parlor, while in a barn they are seized with a desire to romp. The same principle explains why teachers have discovered that their pupils always behave better when they wear a pretty dress, a bright ribbon, or something attractive. Children are inveterate lovers of beauty.

The school-house here represented is a tasteful one-room building, with separate porches for boys and girls, separate cloak-rooms, lobby, and exit. The light is arranged so as to come mostly from the left; it is well

ventilated; it may be built of brick or of several tasteful styles of wood; and the cost may be made very low considering the advantages it offers.

The architect is the well-known Mr. E. C. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C. It is one of the fifty or more designs soon to be issued in book form by the publishers of the JOURNAL. It is hoped that a large number of subscribers will send their subscriptions in advance, to be paid for when the book is issued. Full information as to size, etc., will be mailed on application.



ONE FARE, ROUND TRIP, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Trunk Lines from New York have arranged to give teachers going to San Francisco next July a reduction of one fare for the round trip. This will make a through route from New York to San Francisco and return to New York, via the New York Central R. R. \$92.50. These are the cheapest rates teachers have ever received.

CHEAPER RATES WILL, WITHOUT DOUBT, NEVER BE OFFERED.

A large number will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity. Full information will be given to those in this vicinity on application to Jerome Allen, director of the N. E. A. for New York, at this office. Arrangements will be made by which all expenses, beyond the round trip ticket, will be reduced to the lowest possible limit. Side excursions will be made to all places of interest within reach, both going and returning.

Go to San Francisco next Summer!

It will add 25 per cent. to your power of illustration, and 50 per cent. to your knowledge of your own country. No one knows how big we are until he has learned, "by doing" a trip. Save all the money you can and borrow the rest, and go by all means.

We have just received through Hon. A. S. Draper, State Supt. of Public Instruction for New York, the Consolidated School Acts and General School Laws now in force in this state. It is a complete cyclopædia of school law and department decisions, in this State and as such is of great value not only here but everywhere.

THE KINDERGARTEN AND ITS PHILOSOPHY.

The position of Froebel as a philosopher is becoming more and more admitted, as education approaches nearer the condition of a science. His methods state fundamental educational principles. They are not only starting points of a natural system of education for the first years of life, but in brief, they show how can be formulated a complete system of education for all the years of human life. His "*Mutter und Kose-Leider*" he made the basis of his lectures, and there the student will find much of his philosophy in a nut shell. Froebel failed in not giving definite arrangement and logical sequence to what he wrote. For this reason many have not grasped the philosophy of his work, and have been led to deny that what he did was at all worthy of being dignified by the name system, but the careful student of the books mentioned at the foot of this column, can not fail of finding out that Froebel clearly grasped and stated several thoughts which are different from anything that had before been said, and are fundamental as well as far reaching in their application. Among these expressions are the following: "The first person to educate as a teacher is the mother, and the first school life outside the home should be a continuation and expansion of home life." "Education is an all-sided, continuous development, and in its broad outline is the same for the individual."

PRIMARY METHODS: A Complete and Methodical Presentation of the Use of Kindergarten Material in the Work of the Primary School. By W. N. Hallman, A. M. Supt. Schools, La Porte, Ind. A. S. Barnes & Co. New York and Chicago.

FROEBEL'S AUTOMOGRAPHY. In a Letter to the Duke of Meiningen. E. L. Kellogg & Co. New York and Chicago.

THE EDUCATION OF MAN. By Friedrich Froebel. Translated from the German and Annotated by W. N. Hallman, A. M., La Porte, Ind. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

ideal as it has been for the race." "The senses should be considered as the *organs of the mind*." "All activity should be made expressions of mind." "The environments of a child are nature, Man, and God." Under the first he places all material things, organic and inorganic; under the second he puts the mother, the nurse, the father, brothers, friends, relatives, and strangers; under the third, God, he puts the great Father of humanity, a loving parent. Froebel insists that the teacher should never lose sight of the abstract or spiritual side of things; thus he is worthy of being called the philosopher of nature. He maintains that the child should feel the presence of law and orderliness in nature, and since living things require care and love, and since this care and love must show itself in action, therefore the child will gain from properly arranged plays his first lessons in duty, and responsibility. With the first union of the child with the mother commences its first education in duty, and labor for the right end and with the right motives. The idea of community is soon developed, and soon the higher education begins, even at a very early age. The dignity of work for others is early taught in Froebel's system. Carlyle had the same conviction when he said, "Labor is life, knowledge! The knowledge that will hold good in working, cleave thou to that; for nature herself accredits that, says yea to that. Properly thou has no other knowledge but what thou hast got by working; the rest is yet all an hypothesis of knowledge." Morality, according to Froebel, is to be produced by awakening the thought of the child from the very first; this then will be a counter-balance to the sensual ideas and a checking of the lower appetites. The development of the sense of beauty is akin to the development of the good, the right, and the true.

We have stated these principles in order to show the reason why the books mentioned are just now so important. They are needed by all students of education. No thorough teacher will fail of reading them, not only because they are full of admirable practical hints, but because they contain the philosophy of education in its best form. His *AUTOBIOGRAPHY* shows the growth of his thought, and the methods used that led him to formulate his system. The record of the inner life of a successful thinker is always exceedingly profitable.

In Mr. Hailman's *Methods* he presents a complete account of the use of Kindergarten in the work of the primary school, and gives a systematic course of manual training in connection with arithmetic, drawing, geometry, and other school studies. He has worked out the bearings and possibilities of the kindergarten work in the various branches of school instruction. It not only, as the author says, "supplies teachers with the needed means and directions for the methodical and systematic, the economical and efficient use of the occupations described but will successfully guard them against the evils of random 'busy work'." Such a book is needed, and if teachers will study it as a *system of instruction*, and not take it up as a temporary make-shift, it will do a great deal of good. Would that all our teachers could study the *reason of their work* before they commence it! It is this hap-hazard, jumping at things, way of teaching that is doing so much to keep back the progress of scientific education. Away with temporary make-shifts! Let us get at the philosophy of our profession! Then such a book as this of Mr. Hailman's will do our schools a lasting good.

Froebel's *Education of Man* is a work for the mature thinker. Let no superficial trimmer touch its covers. It is a philosophy of education, and needs a logical mind to understand it. It needs about as much mental insight to grasp the ideas of Froebel as to comprehend Plato, whom Froebel closely follows. The editor has rightly said that his great work is *inner connection*. "This is the law of development, the principle of evolution." Pestalozzi's central thought was *immediate perception* (*anschauen*.) He followed Aristotle in his mode of thought quite closely, but Froebel was far more metaphysical and thus philosophical. Coming time will put these two reformers side by side, as the universal thought of the world puts Plato and Aristotle, side by side. "Froebel goes to the genesis of objects." His system is a method of unfolding self, in its ethical relations; for he was a religious teacher, having faith in both God and man. His God is in everything as a divine unity; not an abstraction but a creative might.

We urge our readers to study these volumes. Let a few thoughtful teachers patiently read them slowly and understandingly through, *together*, discussing such topics as will need discussing, and they will find at the end that they have gained such added power and grasp of the fundamental principles of educational philosophy and reasoning as they never had before; but let them

understand that it means thinking work. Let no flip-pant time-server undertake the task; but to sincere, earnest, searchers after truth there is a field open that is filled with the richest of ripened fruits.

THE HUMAN MIND AND ITS WORKINGS.

By DR. G. VON TAUBE.

DISCUSSION BY THE LUNY DEBATING CLUB.

[CONTINUED.]

Calchas.—I must grant that you handle your weapons dexterously. You began by paying us as, a conservative body, compliments of a very energetical character; you escaped legally my ruling as chairman, taking advantage of our self-preservation instinct, that made us rather submit to your vagaries than to the reading of an enrolled bill of legal documents. You told us, in fact, that because we did not put up with some crazy mental theory of yours, we, the *conservative body* did patch and guess work for the last two thousand years; but pray, Mr. Simplicius Crudus, educational commissioner of the moon, would you not be liberal enough to instruct us just here, and that in a concise, direct way, what these famous mental investigations of yours lead you to? What does your *Eureka* consist of? Parasites you call us, and as such, generous, progressive, powerful motor of the mighty progressive whirlpool, we humbly ask you for *our*, or rather *your* mental food. Come, Crudus, tell us what do you call *mind* if the definitions of our learned colleague did not satisfy you?

Ane Faithful.—Yes, give us the genesis of that new Minerva of yours, but beware not to intrude upon the skull of Jupiter; he remains the classical conception, par excellence; therefore, ours and not your material of construction.

Crudus.—Ladies and gentlemen of the moon: I am very willing indeed to submit to your consideration the little we have, on our side, been able to collect, in an adequate shape. The subject is grand, and its scope all-embracing, but the enquiry comparatively new, at least in its practical and experimental basis.

It is not a perfect theory, therefore, that you will behold, but only a bold and encouraging hypothesis that has been gaining in probability ever since its birth, and the practical work of which has finally made education a *positive science instead of an empirical drudgery*.

As I advance with my premises you will oblige me by systematically presenting your objections to the single propositions made, because disputes as to the deductions are only a matter of elementary logical sequence.

The problem, abstracted from its numerous and obstructing side issues and considerations, would stand somewhat in this way. Do we have a mental physiology and a mental science of psychology, independent of each other, or is it only one and the same subject, possibly considered from two different points of view? Then, if the latter, which of the two considerations of the subject or methods of enquiry is the thoroughly educational one? Your chase after poor old Psyche throughout the realms of our concrete and abstract world, yes, even in the *hades*; or our limitation of the mind, almost as a special and circumstantial attribute of a human group, of a national aggregate, yes, even of a single human being in a special stage of growth and development?

This my luny friends is the true issue, because as to the balance, I for one fail to perceive any marked difference. The best of yours as well as the flower of our party unite in their humanitarian work; endeavor in the same way to increase the general good, and diminish the evil, irrespectively even of their different individual rhythms of individual poetry.

Erratus.—For a metaphysical anarchist, Crudus, your version is very dignified indeed, and I for one, must express my sympathy with your present method; but, Crudus, you are mistaken in the final picture of your final harmony. A marked difference, as I shall endeavor to show you, will still remain between us even if we should apparently work hand in hand. A difference I should say of ultimate purpose, of height of aspirations, that cannot but influence even the practical work.

Still, let us come to points. What is your definition of HUMAN MIND? Is it the particle of the original divine essence implanted, so to say, in the special individual and eventually making the individual what he is? For I do not know. I must confess your idea escapes my poor imagination.

Crudus.—Well, Erratus, Mind with us is the phenomenon produced by the vital force inherent to a given body within the same body. Such an abstract is bound to possess the predicates you claim for it; it must be the

particle of the divine essence, as it is a particle of the original divine force, although it is not exactly our way to sub-divide force into particles. This particle, moreover, is bound to be individual as long as the matter is individual, and such, following up the *a priori* of evolution, is bound to be the case. What we do deny, is the very possibility of separating this force from that matter. The possibility of abstracting it for any other practical purpose than that of a metaphorical construction of language.

Calchas.—I must say Crudus, I bow profoundly before that grand humility of yours, so much more, as I have generally felt inclined to accuse your body of the contrary; but humiliated as I feel, I cannot help mildly protesting against that sublime vagary of yours. Logically you did nothing but put old pantheism in a new garb, and missing as I do the presence of the poetical landscapes of deified nature with its flocks and herds, its flights, swarms, and shoals, all of them fraternally conversing with you, I should rather consider the new vestments as inferior, and behold in your tableau only a herd of asses braying brotherhood behind my ears, to which music I object on aesthetic grounds. I proudly deny the identity of human mentality with that of the protoplasmic moneron or the crystallization power of sulphate of zinc.

Your further argument is that dexterous slip of evolution. I am not at all ready to allow your slip to remain where you put it, without declaring it a counterfeit. Evolution of mankind, granted; evolution to mankind, emphatically denied.

Thomas Doubtful.—Well, Calchas, I do not think the compromise will do. You are thoroughly correct in objecting to evolution, as I see that our friend is bound to utilize it as a lever in his Tantalian work, viz., of lifting up your inert brains, but in such a case let us see how our committee stands in reference to the query. I, for one, declare myself as thoroughly convinced by the array of tangible proofs we have to that effect, and consider the theory as the true revelation of Divine order and law in nature.

Verra Thunderbolt.—If you grant, gentlemen of the conservative party, that there is such a thing as progress in the world, your president seems to accept it, at least partially, in reference to human species, then, indeed, I do see the logical reason for not accepting it in a systematic way. Uniformity and exactness is the chief characteristic of divine laws in inorganic as well as in organic nature, and such characteristic once recognized would lead you unmistakably to the acceptance of the whole rather than a part of the version.

Ane Faithful.—I must say I feel bewildered. In my career leading to my present position, I never had to discuss these questions; more than that, I think they are both irrelevant and out of place. I must call upon the president to call the speaker to order.

Erratus.—It is indifferent, Mr. President, if we pass the point of evolution over, providing Crudus does not oblige us to believe afterward that we have to go back to his illustrious ancestor, the chimpanzee, for some lessons in ethics. Progress we all aim at and are ready to accept as a divine law; theories, however, scientifically, the concrete formula in which that progress was, or was not expressed in reality, are a secondary consideration. Man we are to-day, man endowed with soul and mind, and all that Crudus has to show is how far this mind of ours is, or is not human, therefore different from others.

Calchas.—As I do not want to have the whole of the Darwinian series, Hæckelian hypothesis, Spencerian rambles, and so forth, read here—from which brilliant literature I suffered acute neurasthenia before, I rule that Crudus shall simply answer the first query.

Crudus.—It is inconsistent with the very theory of evolution, which seemed objectionable to you, not to grant a special predicate of superiority to what we call human mind, observed conjointly with the human body. Beginning with the lowest form of organism, we see its functions multiplied and diversified, they gain in complexity and excellence. Whereas, the same nerve ganglia performed general service in the lower stage, their activity is that of accomplished specialists, when we arrive at man. Autonomic at the beginning, they gradually coalesce into one supreme concentration of functions under the guiding principle of special local interests subservient to that of the whole, and consciously systematized in that most sublime of all things created, the human brain, understanding by it, the whole of the nervous system of man. Once we come to man we accept him as he is to-day, the highest type of nervous development and, therefore, the highest intellectual type. For social sake it may not be amiss some-

times to take a lesson or two from the chimpanzee; otherwise our argument will not carry us so far back. We simply cognize on one side the marvelous activity of that special force, that we call *vital*, for sake of convenience, and study on the other the complicated structure we call *nervous system*.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The object of this department is to disseminate good methods by the suggestions of those who practice them in both ungraded and graded schools. The devices here explained are not always original with the contributors, nor is it necessary they should be.

MY OBSERVATIONS ABROAD.

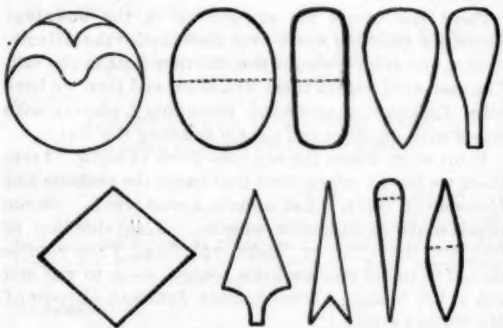
By L. R. KLEMM, Ph.D., of Ohio.

I. A LESSON IN BOTANY.

In one of the schools of a large city on the Middle Rhine, I recently had the great pleasure of listening to a botany-lesson, which seemed to me worthy of being sketched for the benefit of American teachers.

Simple forms of leaves, was the subject of the lesson. The pupils had provided themselves with leaves, either from their own gardens, or from the numerous parks in the city. And though every pupil had brought an abundance, there was no litter of branches or leaves on the floor, which proved that good discipline was maintained. I will, in sketching the lesson, omit all introductory and other unimportant things said or done; merely state the essential features.

In the course of a few minutes, the teacher made on the blackboard the following figures, which were imitated by the pupils.



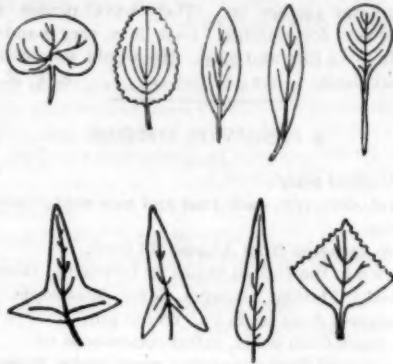
These forms were named, the terms attached, and the work was accompanied by pleasant conversation, which led to obtaining the proper terms. Frequent references to things previously spoken of made this part of the lesson very interesting. Thus, for instance, the spear-head gave opportunity for referring to the Indians and mound builders, of which to my genuine astonishment the teacher had a little, but correct knowledge. I must heartily commend the teacher's dexterity and accuracy in sketching the above forms with crayon.

When the forms were recognized and appropriately named as well as copied, the order was given to find leaves among those brought to school which had similar shapes. And now began a busy five minutes. Orderly and quietly the pupils searched for the different forms and for duplicates, in order to exchange them for those of which other pupils had plenty. At the close of the five minutes, the signal was given to have the work ready for inspection. The teacher and myself went through the class-room and saw how the pupils had arranged their leaves.

Most pupils had *heart-shaped* leaves; only one a *kidney-shaped* leaf; all had *oval-shaped*, both broad and narrow; all had *lanceolate-shaped* ones, both ending in a point or in the form of a heart. None had a *spatulate-shaped* leaf, so the teacher exhibited his specimen. All had *spear* and *arrow-shaped* leaves, but not one, not even the teacher, could exhibit a *rue* or *rhomboid*; or *diamond-shaped* leaf, and so a mere illustration on the board, hastily, yet accurately drawn, had to take the place of an object *in natura*.

Now the order was given to sketch on paper, first the simple figure, then the leaf under it, and I was greatly pleased with the result of the work. It was done quickly. About twenty minutes sufficed for the slowest workers to sketch all the leaves. Care was taken in bringing out the characteristic feature of the leaves. I must say the leaves looked very natural. While I offer in the above figures my own copy of the teacher's sketches, below will be found a pupil's work which was given to use at my request. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will find this of sufficient importance to have the neat sketches

accurately reproduced for the benefit of your readers. They will show, that in this lesson, seeing, doing, and telling about it, went hand in hand. They will also bear witness of the skill the pupils betrayed in drawing.



No incomprehensible Latin terms were used, much to my delight. *Reniformis* means nothing to the child, while *kidney-shaped* carries with it a meaning, appealing, as it does, to a familiar form in the memory.

Now the leaves were traced to their origin. "What plant has leaves like this one?" "Where did you get yours?" "Was it a tree, a shrub, an herb, a grass?" and so on. What struck me in this lesson was the fact, that the teacher led the pupils the opposite way from the one I had seen another teacher lead his class. The other had taken the natural leaf first, and then conventionalized it. This teacher gave the, so to speak, geometrical form first, and led the pupils to recognize that identical form in the leaves. Whether the one or the other may be used, both ways seemed to come to the same point, namely, through acquaintance with leaf-forms, as well as skill in sketching. Both teachers paid due regard to spelling, and language, taking care, that the technical terms were duly impressed upon the memory, by being written on the board, and in the note-books, and by being pronounced in chorus and by single pupils.

I find a great deal of sketching done in the schools of Germany and France, and I take this opportunity to say that this practice has a great educational influence, inasmuch as it develops the sense of form, and creates a memory for forms, not to speak of the skill it gives to the hand, and the ability to retain knowledge.

"How did you manage to get them to do this sketching so accurately?" was my question. The teacher's reply was characteristic, namely:

"Of course, when we began, many efforts of the pupils were weak and their results execrable, but we persisted, and never let an opportunity for sketching slip by. Nearly every day some sketches of forms are made, and the habit of talking with the pencil is easily acquired. It is just as it is with learning to swim. Plunge in and courageously strike out. Don't try to learn to swim by practicing the movements of arms and legs on the parlor carpet. By persistent practice I accustom my pupils to do this work of sketching. I make it a duty, a pleasure, and even a second nature to them."

The results of such practical teaching is obvious. I see no reason whatever, why we should not be able to "go and do likewise."

PHYSICAL EXERCISE, AFTER AN OBJECT LESSON ON THE CLOCK.

Stand steadily on the left foot and swing the right from the hip, like a pendulum. Tick-tock, tick-tock. Do not touch the desks. Tick-tock, tick-tock.

Swing left foot. Tick-tock, tick-tock.

Swing right arm. Tick-tock, tick-tock.

Swing left arm.

I once saw a clock that had no pendulum, but a little red tongue that wagged back and forth like this. Wag your tongues while I say tick-tock.

Hold your hands, palms down, and move them to right and to left as you did your tongues, keeping the arms very still, so. Tick-tock, tick-tock.

I once saw a clock that had, instead of a pendulum, a stout little man that shrugged his shoulders, up, down; up, down. You may shrug your shoulders. Tick-tock, tick-tock.

Draw the round clock-face in the air, very large—round and round. Now with the left hand. E. E. K.

FACULTY CULTURE.

IMAGINATION.

Close eyes.

See the little black and white dog. We will name him Fido.

See the boy picking up a stone. Call the boy Dick.

Fido's head and tail go down. Why?

Here comes a boy named Tom.

Fido's head and tail go up. Why?

What kind of a boy is Dick?

What kind of a boy is Tom?

Which boy does Fido love?

Which boy is he running toward?

See Dick drop the stone. Why doesn't he throw it?

See Tom stoop down and pat Fido's head.

Which boy do you like best, Dick or Tom? Which boy is happier?

Would Dick throw stones at a baby?

Why, then, does he throw them at dogs?

If you meet Dick, tell him that it hurts a dog just as much to be stoned as it would a baby?

Draw a picture of Tom, patting Fido. E. E. K.

LESSON ON A PLATED KNIFE.

COLOR.—Silver color—a kind of gray.

FORMS.—Blade, an oblong with the corner rounded off. Handle, long, narrow, and thicker than blade.

NUMBER.—First estimate, then measure, length and breadth of handle and blade, and thickness of handle. If convenient, weigh the knife. Assume a price and make questions in addition, subtraction, etc. Half a dozen knives require how many forks? This knife has one blade; my pocket knife has four; how many have both? etc.

SOUND.—Hold the knife by the middle and strike it with a stick; with something metallic. Hold it by one end and strike it. Suspend it by a thread and strike it.

MATERIALS.—What is the outside of the knife covered with? What is this that shows through where the silver is wearing off? Where does it come from? Where does the silver come from? What is the silver put on for?

E. E. K.

THE CALL-BELL.

SOUND.—Who can ring the bell very softly? More softly? Still more softly? (The careful touch is so much manual training under the stimulus of strong desire—the best possible condition.) Class, who rang most softly? Tom may ring it loudly and then place his finger on the ringing part. Class, what happened? Some one else may do as Tom did. I will put the bell inside my desk and ring it. Do you notice any difference in the sound?

COLOR.—Tell me a color story about the bell. Another.

FORM.—Do you see any balls about the bell? Any cylinders? Any cubes? Any half-balls? Any squares? Any oblongs? Any circles? Where?

NUMBER.—This little stick is one inch long; how many inches high do you think the bell is? We will measure and see. How many inches across the base? How many parts has the bell? Name them. Tell the use of each. How many materials. Names and sources of materials. If this bell cost one-fourth of a dollar (exhibit coin) how many bells can I get for a dollar? E. E. K.

A STEP TOWARD THE "ABSTRACT" IN NUMBER.

Close eyes.

See the two soldiers.

How many guns have they?

How many guns has each?

How many hands has each?

How many hands have both?

See them march! One, two; one, two.

See their feet keep time. One, two; one, two.

Could you march like the soldiers? Left, right; left, right.

Could you make your feet keep time? Left, right; left, right.

Could you think of your left foot every time? Left, right; left, right.

We will try. Stand. Left, right; left, right.

Those to whom I point may stand still until they can bring the left foot down at the right time. Left, right; left, right.

March! Left, right; left, right.

Draw a picture of the two soldiers, marching.

E. E. K.

A LESSON ON A DOLL.

COLOR.—Look about for some one that has eyes the color of the doll's eyes. Hair. Cheeks. Lips. Forehead. Hands. Dress.

FORM.—Find some part of the doll that is almost a ball. (Head and eye-balls.) Can the doll make balls of her hands? Can you? What part of the doll is a cylinder? Do you see any curves? Straight lines? How about the ridge of her nose? Do you see any ovals?

NUMBER.—Tell me what the doll has two of. One of. Ten of. Eight. How many ankles have three dolls; five? Two? Four? How tall do you think this doll is? Fannie may measure. How long is her hair? Her face and her foot should be about the same length. James may see if they are. If this doll cost \$2 and another \$1.50 how much would both cost? How many dolls at two dimes apiece can I buy for half a dollar?

TOUCH.—Can you feel anything hard in the doll's elbow? In your own? Press your cheek. Press the doll's. Touch the doll's ear. Touch your own. Squeeze your wrist. Squeeze the doll's.

LESSON ON AN UMBRELLA.

PARTS AND THEIR USES.—What is the umbrella for? Can it be used against anything else besides the rain? What part of the umbrella keeps the rain or the hot sun off? What are these ribs for? What are these wires from the handle to the ribs for? What is this sheath that runs up and down the handle for? What is the handle itself for?

MATERIALS.—Of what is the cover made? The ribs? The handle? Examine the umbrella and see if you can find a piece of leather. Where did the leather come from? The silk? The handle?

THE THREE KINGDOMS.—Anything animal must be alive must feel, must be able to move. Or it must have been alive at some time, and have felt and have been able to move. Or it must be a part of something that has been alive as animals are. Is there anything about my umbrella that we can call animal? What? Why do you call the bit of leather animal? Why the silk?

Every thing that lives as plants and trees do, or has lived as they live, we call vegetable. Is there anything vegetable about my umbrella? Why do you call the stick vegetable?

Some things are not alive and never were alive, like Susie's gold pin or the glass in the window. They lie in the ground among the rocks until we dig them out. We call them minerals. Is there anything mineral about my umbrella? Why do you call the ribs mineral?

Look around the room for animal substances. For vegetable substances. For mineral substances.

Be prepared to tell me to-morrow about something you have at home that has all three kinds of substances,
E. E. K.

PICTURE LESSON.

SUBJECT.—A colored picture of two little girls in a park, petting a large mastiff.

NUMBER.—How many names must we have for two little girls? How many eyes have Lily, May, and Dash together? Noes? Hands? Feet? How many animals are there in the picture? If Dash should run away, how many would be left? If he should come back with another dog? How old do you think Lily is? May? How much older is May than Lily? Look about for a little girl as large as May. How tall is she? How much of Dash can you see in the picture? (One-half.)

COLOR.—Who has eyes the color of May's and Lily's? The color of Dash's? Hair? What color are the little girls' caps? Collars? Dresses? Sashes? Find something green. What season of the year is it? Find something brown. Red. White. Are the little girls' faces clean? Look around for the cleanest face in the class.

FORM.—What do you see in the picture that is like a cylinder? Would the tree-trunks feel round if you passed your hand over the picture? How about a real tree-trunk? Find other things in the picture that could roll like cylinders if they were real. Do you see any balls? Anything egg-shaped? Any oblongs?

AP-PECEPTION.—Close eyes. If I were to let you pass your hand over the picture, could you tell by that what is in it? Could you tell by listening? By tasting? By smelling? How can you tell? If the objects in the picture were real, could you tell what they were with your eyes shut? How? Are pictures of any use to blind people?

DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRUCTION.—Let us see who can make the nicest story from the picture. (With timely assistance, something like the following may be drawn from children accustomed to this kind of teaching.) Lily and May are out in the park with Dash. It is summer, and the leaves are green. The little girls have their summer clothes on. They have picked some pretty flowers for grandpa. Dash is a very handsome dog. He loves Lily and May. He would not let anybody hurt them.
E. E. K.

A LESSON ON COTTON.

1. A tropical plant.
2. Shrub destroyed each year and new seed planted in the spring.
3. Crop gathered from August till frost.
4. Grown in the United States in Louisiana, Georgia, So. Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi.
5. Separated from seeds by "cotton gin."
6. Oil made from seeds, called cotton-seed oil.
7. The United States produces more cotton than any other country.
8. Uses of cotton.
 - a. For making cloth.
 - b. For making paper.
 - c. For making oil.
 - d. The residue used for fattening stock.
 - e. For a fertilizer.
9. Uses for cotton-seed oil.
 - a. For soap stock.
 - b. For softening wool.
 - c. For lubricating machinery.
 - d. For dressing morocco.
 - e. For adulterating more costly oils.

LESSON ON THE APPLE.

SENSES TO BE CULTIVATED.—Sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch.

ELEMENTARY IDEAS TO BE STRENGTHENED.—Red, green, yellow, brown; dull sound made by tapping the apple. Sound of cutting the apple; smell of apple; taste of apple; smooth, rough, wet, dry, curved, flat, weight, inch.

COLORS.—Tell me about the colors of this apple. Of this. Of this. Show me a light green. A dark green.

SOUND.—Tap this apple with your pencil. This one. This. Do they all sound alike? Cut this apple into halves. This into thirds. This into fourths. Listen to the sound of the knife as it breaks the skin. As it passes through the pulp.

SMELL.—Take pieces of the peel and see if you can smell the apple. Did you ever know apples to be shut up in a close place? Could you smell them when the place was opened? Of what is cider usually made? Has it any smell?

TASTE.—Put your tongue to the outside of your pieces of peel. Has the skin of the apple any taste? Put your tongue to the inside. Has the pulp any taste? Do all apples taste alike? Tell me about the taste of some apples. Of some others.

TOUCH.—Rub your finger over the outside of your pieces of peel. Who has a smooth piece? A rough piece? What makes yours rough? Is your skin ever rough? How should a healthy human skin feel? A healthy apple skin? Which is warmer, your skin or the apple skin? Is your piece of peel dry on the outside? If it is wet, what has made it so? Shut your eyes and feel of this piece of apple until you find a flat surface. A curved surface. Which of these two apples feels heavier? Which lighter? Make two marks on the skin of this apple, one inch apart. How many inches do you think it would take to go around the apple?

HISTORY OF APPLE.—Planting of seed, growth of tree, spring time, leaves and flowers, falling of petals, growth of fruit, ripening, stem dimple, flower dimple.
E. E. K.

EXERCISE FOR THE PICTURE POWER.

Let us all close our eyes—tight.
I see a little girl, six years old. Can you see her too?
Can you see how tall she is?
Can you see her red dress? Try to see it.
See her pretty, yellow hair. How smooth and neat it is!

See her clean face and blue eyes and red lips.
See her laugh.
See her clap her clean hands!
See her jump!
She jumps on her toes so as not to make much noise.
Open your eyes.
Can you keep your face and hands clean like the little girl?
Show me how she washes her hands.
Show me how she washes her face.
Can you jump on your toes as she did?
Let me see if you can.
Draw the little girl's picture as she looked when she clapped her hands?
E. E. K.

GEOGRAPHY FOR THE INFANTS.

Point to——Street.
Yes, that is east; and 'way, 'way down over there the sun gets up in the morning.
Point to——Street.
Yes, that is west; and 'way, 'way over there, the sun goes down at night.
Point to——Avenue.
Yes, that is north; and 'way, 'way over there it is always winter, and people live in snow houses.
Point to——Street.
Yes, that is south; and 'way 'way over there it is a ways summer, and the oranges, bananas, pine-apples, and coconuts grow.
Point to the north where it is always winter, and the people live in snow houses.
From there comes a sharp, cold wind. Let's have a north wind. (Hissing and rubbing of hands with light shuffling of feet.)

Point east where the sun gets up in the morning. There is a great big water over there, called the Atlantic Ocean, and from it clouds rise, till they float in the sky. The east wind brings them overhead, and then we have rain. Let's have an east wind. (Sounding f, playing with finger-nails on desks and lightly shuffling the feet.)

Point west, where the sun goes down at night. From there we have a strong wind that bangs the shutters and blows down signs. Let us have a west wind. (Some pupils sound sh and some whistle. Loud shuffling of feet and thumping on desks with fists. These sounds should be under the teacher's control, so as to rise and ebb at her bidding.) (See SCHOOL JOURNAL—Report of Mr. Giffin's school.)

Point south, where it is always summer, and the oranges, bananas, and coconuts grow. From there comes a soft, warm wind. Let's have a south wind. (Sh and s with rubbing of hands.)
E. E. K.

NUMBER LESSONS.

REVIEW OF FOUR.

Teacher.—Tell all you can about four.
Pupils.—Four gills make a pint.
Four quarts make a gallon.
I have four fingers on each hand.
Two birds have four wings.
Four boys have four brains.
I am the fourth boy in the fourth line.
Four is one more than three.
Four is twice two.
My brother John earns four dollars a week.
The word girl has four letters in it.
There are four weeks in a month.
My little sister is four years old.
We have four kittens at our house.
This room has four walls.
The Fourth of July is fire-cracker day.
I have four pockets.
Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.
April is the fourth month of the year.
If I had four cents I could buy a three-cent ship and spend one cent for candy.
E. E. K.

SYNONYMS.

Have synonyms of words, as *erase*, *efface*; *error*, *fault*; *escape*, *evade*; *exalt*, *raise*; *feeble*, *infirm*; etc., written on the board. With these in sight, have the pupils write a story or composition, each using one word or more from each list. Discuss why one is better to use than another, always getting the decision of your pupils.

RECEPTION DAY.

LITTLE MISS WONDER AND THE SNOW.

BY E. L. BENEDICT.

Little Miss Wonder is represented by a small girl in an odd white cap and gown, with loose hair falling around her shoulders. She wanders into the room where the children are sitting (they may be seated on the platform or in their seats, with books before them), sinks slowly into a chair and leans on the table or desk, in front of her, looking up at the ceiling with a dreamy air.

LITTLE MISS WONDER :—

I've heard strange things told about snow,
And I would so much like to know
If what I've heard is truly so,
(Turns to small girl before her)
Little girl, will you tell me
What this thing called snow may be?

1st answer :—

Snow is a pure white robe that's spread,
About the living and above the dead.
—MRS. LOUISE HOPKINS.

2nd answer :—

Snow is made of frail white things
Dropped, I guess, from fairies' wings,
Or else, it's souls of summer flowers
Coming down in winter showers.

3d answer :—

Faintly the snow-flakes whisper,
As down through the trees they wing,
"We are the ghosts of the blossoms
That died in the early spring."
—Adapted from RICHARD KENDALL MUNKITTRICK.

LITTLE MISS WONDER :—

But where do they come from? Do you know
Of any place where snow-flakes grow?

1st answer :—

The clouds, from out their floating skirts,
Shake down on earth the feathery snow.

2nd answer :—

Down out of cloud-land,
Down from the star-land,
Down into our land,
Comes the white snow.

3rd answer :—

Falling all the night-time,
Falling all the day,
Softly come the snow-flakes
From the far-away.

—Adapted from JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

4th answer :—

Over all the dreary Northland,
Mighty Peboan, the winter,
Breathing on the lakes and rivers,
Into stone had changed their waters,
From his hair he shook the snow-flakes,
Till the plains were strewn with whiteness,
One uninterrupted level,
As if, stooping, the Creator
With his hand had smoothed them over.
—LONGFELLOW.

LITTLE MISS WONDER :—

You say it's all in tiny crumbs,—
Won't you tell me how it comes?

1st answer :—

Silently, upon the frosty air
The scattered snow-flakes flutter here and there,
And skip and dance like fairies in their play,
Poising awhile, then frolicking away.
—ERNEST WARBURTON SHURTLEFF.

2nd answer :—

The feathery snow-flakes slowly fly,
In many a mazy circle, round and round,
Like some poor bird, that, soaring far on high,
With heart convulsive feels the deadly wound,
And wings his helpless flight reluctant to the ground.
—CHARLES TURNER DAZY.

3rd answer :—

Softly—with delicate softness—as the light
Quickens in the early east, and silently—
With breathless silence—as the stealing dawn,
Dapples the floating clouds, slow fall, slow fall,
With indecisive motion eddying down,
The white-winged flakes, calm as the sleep of sound,
Dim as a dream.
—DAVID GRAY.

4th answer :—

Over the landscape dreary and forsaken,
Like some thin veil by unseen fingers shaken,
The snow comes softly hovering through the air,
Flake after flake, increasing threads of white,
Weaving in misty mazes everywhere,
Till forest, field, and hill are shut from sight.
—CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH.

5th answer :—

And now they faster fall, the biting air
Is filled with crystals on their downward flight,
Wrapping the face of nature, drear and bare,
With one wide mantle of pure spotless white.
—CHARLES TURNER DAZY.

6th answer :—

Look in what fantastic showers,
The snow flings down her feathered flowers,
Or whirls about in crazy glee
Against the dark green holly tree.
—BRYAN WALLER PROCTER.

7th answer :—

Like mimic meteors the snow
In silence out of heaven sifts,
And wanton winds that wail and blow
Pile them into mountain drifts.
—Adapted from FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

8th answer :—

See how in a living swarm they come
From the chambers beyond the misty veil;
Some hover awhile in the air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail,
—BRYANT.

9th answer :—

Here delicate snow-stars out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the milky way.
—Ibid.

10th answer :—

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their chilly birth-cloud dim and gray,
Are joined in their fall, and, side by side,
Come clinging along their unsteady song.
—Ibid.

11th answer :—

From sheds new roofed with Carrara*
Comes Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails are softened to swan's down,
And still flutters down the snow.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

LITTLE MISS WONDER :—

It must make things look very strange
Pray tell me something of this change.

1st answer :—

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock,
Wear ermine too deep for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Is ridged inch deep with pearl.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

2nd answer :—

The hills that were so bare
Are robed in dazzling garments, pure and fair;
The trees seem blossoming in some strange way;
And when the fleecy shower of white subsides,
A wondrous transformation then appears!
The barren ground, from sight so closely hides
Beneath that stainless spread, it almost seems
As though we gaze upon the land of dreams.
—ERNEST WARBURTON SHURTLEFF.

3rd answer :—

The mailed sleet is driving,
Relentless through the air,
The trees, as if for shriving,
Bend low like monks at prayer,
—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

4th answer :—

The beech is bare, and bare the ash,
The thickets white below;
The fir-tree scowls with hoar moustache,
He cannot sing for snow.
—BAYARD TAYLOR.

5th answer :—

The gray day darkened into night,
A night made hoary with the storm,
As zig-zag, wavering to and fro,
Crossed and re-crossed the winged snow;

*The pupils will appreciate this stanza, if the teacher tells them beforehand something about the beautiful white marbles of Carrara, Italy, so much prized by the early Italian sculptors.

And ere the early bed-time came
The white drift piled the window frame,
And through the glass the clothes-line posts
Looked in like tall and sheeted ghosts.
—WHITTIER.

6th answer :—

O'er far horizon-lines, the mountains lift
Their crags against the cold, unfathomed sky,
Like monuments of centuries passed by.
—ERNEST WARBURTON SHURTLEFF.

7th answer :—

All day the hoary meteor fell;
And when the second morning shone,
We looked upon a world unknown,
On nothing we could call our own;
No cloud above, no earth below,
A universe of sky and snow!
The old familiar sights of ours
Took marvelous shapes; strange domes and towers
Rose up where sty or corn-crib stood,
Or garden wall, or belt of wood,
A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless drift what once was road;
The bridge-post an old man sat
With loose-flung coat and high cocked hat;
The well-curb had a Chinese roof;
And even the long sweep, high aloof,
In its slant splendor, seemed to tell
Of Pisa's leaning miracle.
—WHITTIER.

8th answer :—

Hanging garlands the eaves o'erbrim,
Deep drifts smother the paths below;
The elms are shrouded, trunk and limb,
And all the air is dizzy and dim,
With a whirl of dancing, dazzling snow.

Dimly out of the baffled sight
Houses and church spires stretch away;
The trees all spectral and still and white,
Stand up like ghosts in the failing light,
And fade and faint with the blinded day.

Down from the roofs in gusts are hurled
The eddying drifts to the waste below;
And still is the banner of storm unfurled,
Till all the drowned and desolate world
Lies dumb and white in a trance of snow.

Slowly the shadows gather and fall,
Still the whispering snow-flakes beat;
Night and darkness are over all;
Reet pale city beneath their pall!
Sleep white world in thy winding sheet.
—MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

LITTLE MISS WONDER :—

All this is very strange, if true:
But what's snow for, what does it do?

1st answer :—

Without the snow, no snow birds,
And without their throats to sing,
How could we waste the winter
Or hope to have a spring.
—LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

2nd answer :—

Snow hides the cotes that harbor
The wary wrens in spring,
And o'er the vine arbor
Throws up a marble ring.
—Adapted from CLINTON SCOLLARD.

3rd answer :—

When snow recommences
It buries the fences;
They mark out no longer
The road o'er the plain.
—Adapted from LONGFELLOW.

4th answer :—

The snow had begun in the gloaming
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway,
With a silence deep and white.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

5th answer :—

The feather silent snow
Thickens the air with strange delight and lays
A fairy carpet on the barren lea.
—DAVID GRAY.

6th answer :—

With ceaseless flutter from the leaden sky
Come feathery flakes, till not a single bush,
Or tuft or hillock, through its covering shows.

But still, and white, and silent all around,
The landscape lies beneath a shroud of snow.

—A. H. BALDWIN.

7th answer:—

Beneath a golden atmosphere,
The twinkling crystals of the starry snow,
Like rainbow flashing diamonds, pure and clear,
For miles outspread, set all the fields aglow.

—ERNEST WARBURTON SHURTLEFF.

LITTLE MISS WONDER.

Won't you please answer me one question more,
Where does snow go to when winter is o'er?

Answer:—

Look into the lily
Some sweet summer hour;
There blooms the snow
In the heart of the flower.

—LUCY LARCOM.

THINGS OF TO-DAY.

The recent blizzard that was experienced in the Northwest was severer than any that has visited that section since 1864.

The National Convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League met in Washington.

Archbishop Knox, primate of the Anglican Church of Ireland, has informed Prof. Galbraith that his membership of the National League is not compatible with his membership of the finance committee of the church.

President Cleveland sent the reports of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners to Congress, accompanied by a message. The latter called attention to the rights of the government, and showed in what ways the railroads have overstepped the privileges given them by law.

In a message to the New York aldermen, Mayor Hewitt called attention to police court and excise abuses, and to evils in the department of charities and correction.

A number of crofters, charged with inciting riots, have been acquitted.

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of the late Czar in the Grand Court of the Kremlin at Moscow, which is to cost \$650,000.

A bill was presented in the New York legislature providing for the substitution of electricity for hanging as a death penalty.

At the meeting of the New York State Bar Association at Albany, Daniel Dougherty criticised the daily press, saying that it frequently influenced, and seriously interfered with, the administration of justice.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts legislature aiming at public control of parochial schools.

President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to be present at the Cornell University commencement next June.

An international exhibition will be held in Brussels next spring. Severe storms were encountered on the Atlantic in the early part of January.

The New York factory inspectors wish to have the age at which children may be employed increased to fourteen.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan is anxious to have either Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould undertake the construction of Asiatic railways.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will investigate the complaints of oppression and illegal charges made against railroad companies carrying emigrants from New York to inland points.

The students of Milan will present Mr. Gladstone with an address and an album containing thousands of names.

King John, of Abyssinia, has sent an army of 60,000 men to attack the Italians at Massowah, on the coast of the Red sea.

Suffering, riots, and bloodshed were caused by a financial panic in Peru.

Many strikers were evicted from houses owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company in Philadelphia.

An unsuccessful attempt was made near St. Louis by the James gang to rob a train.

FACT AND RUMOR.

Prof. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, owns one of the rarest gems of Greek pottery in existence. It is an Athenian vase which was made 1000 B. C.

Senator Ingalls lost a fortune in books and papers by the burning of his house at Atchison, Kan. Six thousand books were destroyed, many of which were annotated and therefore exceedingly valuable. He had a full set of the proceedings of Congress for one hundred years back, indexed and annotated, and so arranged that he could put his hand in an instant on the debates on any subject.

Mr. John Fiske is delivering a course of lectures on American history at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. A. S. Barnes, of Brooklyn, has given to the Cornell University authorities a large sum of money, the income from which is to be given annually as a prize for the best essay on some subject connected with the plays of Shakespeare written by a student of the University.

The Rev. David Lathrop Hunn, of Buffalo, N. Y., the oldest living graduate of Yale, is ninety-eight years of age.

Senator Blair is unwearied in his devotion to his Educational bill. He loses no opportunity to present points in its favor to the Senate.

Mr. Vilas, the new Secretary of the Interior, learned to set type for amusement during his college vacations. His penmanship is like copperplate and the punctuation scrupulously exact. His success has been in great part due to his care and thoroughness.

Soldiers of the late war are dying at the rate of 40,000 a year.

A novel feature in Mrs. Somers' school at Washington, is a lecture to the young ladies once a week in the current news. The innovation has proved a success.

Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Prof. Ayrton, of England, is delivering a series of lectures in London on electricity. This is the first time that a British matron has discussed a subject of this kind in public.

Garibaldi's autobiography will be published at Florence, Italy, about the end of this month.

Chicago has a linguistic wonder, Corinne Cohn, aged six, who is said to speak with fluency English, German, French, and—Volapuk. Her father is Henry Cohn, President of the National School of Languages.

Prof. E. S. James, of Philadelphia, is organizing a local "Academy of Political and Social Science," taking for a model partially, the French "Academy of Political Science."

Seven survivors of the Class of '29, Harvard, held a reunion at Parker's restaurant Boston, a few days since. They were Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Samuel Devens, Rev. Samuel May, Rev. S. F. Smith, Edward D. Sobler, and Charles S. Storow.

Dire dyspepsia's dreadful distress is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CALIFORNIA.

Adolph Sutro, a San Francisco millionaire, has purchased the Leman library of 700 volumes. It contains some of the oldest plays in the English language.

St. Bridget's Parochial School, San Francisco, was dedicated on the 8th instant.

Visitors to Lick Observatory averaged about two per day during December, notwithstanding the extreme cold. The weather, for some time past, has been unfavorable for making observations.

The price of the new primary arithmetic, of the California State Series, has been placed at 21 cents; by mail, 26 cents; to the retail trade, 25 cents.

An order has been made by the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, that the National Teachers' Association be allowed the use of the pavilion on the same terms given the Grand Army of the Republic.

The president of the California Teachers' Association has received telegrams from Missouri, New Mexico, and Indiana, that those sections will be well represented in the national convention to be held next July.

James G. Kennedy and Superintendent Anderson, of San Francisco, have been elected delegates to the national convention of superintendents.

The class of '87, of the San Jose Normal School, graduated from that institution on the 22 of December. Among the graduates were quite a number of students from other states.

The last heavy piece of the Lick telescope has been placed in position at the observatory on Mount Hamilton. It is expected that the observatory will be ready to turn over to the Board of University Regents about the last of February or the first of March.

A class of German students has been formed in San Francisco for the study of "Volapuk." The members are already supplied with grammars and dictionaries, and will begin the study at once. Many persons are interested in the new study, and other classes are to be formed in the near future.

The San Francisco Commercial School, an adjunct of the city school system, has, so far, equalled the expectations of the most sanguine.

The trustees of the State Normal School have accepted the plans submitted by Perry & Hamilton for the branch school at Chico. The estimated cost of the building is \$59,000.

Extensive preparations are going on in all quarters for the entertainment of the National Teachers' Association, to meet in San Francisco next summer.

Marysville, Cal.

T. S. PRICE.

The California State Board of Trade communicated that it would render all assistance to make the national convention a success.

Supt. E. T. Pierce, of Pasadena, says that there is not a liquor saloon now in that place. The city council recently refused to grant a license to the only saloon-keeper. He went on selling and was arrested. It has just been decided in the Supreme Court of the state that the council was right and the saloon could be shut up. It may be interesting to note that the member of the Supreme Bench who made the important decision against the rum power is an old teacher. He is a class-mate of W. M. Giffin of Newark, W. B. Davidson of Dobbs Ferry, and Supt. Pierce. He graduated at the Albany Normal in 1872 and was Principal of the New Providence, N. J., school for two years. He went to Stockton, Cal., in 1875 and since that time has been City Attorney for Stockton, Superior Judge for San Joaquin Co., and Supreme Judge of the state. He has never finished any term of office, as he has always been elected to a higher one before the last expired.

Among of the most important educational institutions of San Francisco at present are the Italian Workmen's Society schools, two of which are now in existence. The city directors of the public school furnish rooms for their school free of charge and they are otherwise encouraged. The schools are well attended, and speak well for the enterprise and public spirit of the Italian population of the coast.

CONNECTICUT.

In the Bridgeport High School, as an inducement to faithfulness in study and correct deportment, at the end of each term, the first year's class is divided into three divisions. Those above

90 per cent in scholarship and deportment are counted in the first division; those between 80 and 90 per cent., in the second and those below 80 per cent in the third. In this school there is special interest in the natural sciences and in athletics.

COLORADO.

One hundred students now attend the State Agricultural College.

Arlington is a town recently started upon the Missouri Pacific road, now extended to Pueblo. Almost the first thing after locating the town was to organize a school district and start a school. State Superintendent Cornell is in growing demand as a lecturer. Recently he lectured before the literary societies of an institution at Gibbon, Nebraska.

The principal of the Rockvale schools is J. H. Allen a recent graduate of Haverford College. He is testing the abundant sunshine and invigorating air of Colorado.

Lee Champion is a live teacher from Iowa, who is giving the Coal Creek people a fine school.

The Canon City schools flourish under the careful supervision of Miss M. B. Minor, the accomplished principal. Her eight assistants are worthy of their leader.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, contributes a rare teacher to the Canon City corps in the person of Miss Bunbury.

Miss A. B. Reynolds, who taught for 13 years in Pella, Iowa, is residing in Colorado, meanwhile teaching a rural school in Garden Park, one of the most enchanting canons in the state.

Mr. A. D. Shepard, of Denver, succeeds Mr. John L. Fetzer in the superintendency of Arapahoe county schools.

Pueblo. State Correspondent.

SUPT. F. B. GAULT.

ILLINOIS.

A prominent feature in the State Teachers' Association was the reading circle, which in two years has gained a membership of three thousand. Five hundred diplomas have been issued and two hundred more are yet to be issued.

The association also passed a resolution to resuscitate the old township libraries and appointed a committee to present the subject to the legislature.

The Hon. R. Edwards, state superintendent of public instruction, has visited forty-five counties during the year and delivered 122 lectures.

KANSAS.

James M. Cox, county superintendent of Mitchell county Kansas, is about to introduce a system of gradation of the schools of his county, based on Ex-Supt. H. C. Speer's Course of Study for common schools.

The schools of the county are generally in a prosperous condition, the greatest hindrance being the large number of inexperienced teachers necessarily employed. The county associations are held monthly, on the third Saturday in the month, and are well attended, and of increasing interest.

There are 109 school districts in the county, under the independent district system, which is not very satisfactory. A county system of taxation for school purposes is strongly advocated, to supersede the present unequal distribution of school funds by which some districts may have long terms of school at a small rate of taxation, while others can have a few months' term of school only, at a high rate.

The County Normal Institute will be held in Beloit, beginning June 11, and continuing four weeks. Prof. F. H. Clark of the Beloit Schools will conduct, assisted by Prof. F. H. Perkins of Beloit, and Miss Maggie E. Craile, of Wilson, Kans. An attendance of 150 is expected.

Prof. G. I. Harvey, superintendent of the Ottawa public schools, was indicted by the grand jury for assault because he punished one of the pupils rather severely; the trial came off this week and he was exonerated by the court. The schools have been progressing rapidly since Prof. Harvey has been superintendent. He is assisted by an able corps of teachers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A county teachers' institute was held at Littleton, beginning Wednesday, January 4. In addition to local teachers, Superintendent Patterson had the assistance of Prof. A. S. Hardy, Prof. E. J. Bartlett, and Dr. C. P. Frost of Hanover, Dr. C. L. Rounds of Plymouth, Prof. E. H. Barlow of West Lebanon, and Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Smith.

Superintendent Patterson held a teachers' institute at Gorham Jan. 11, 12, and 13. On Friday Prof. Cross of Exeter spoke on Chemistry without a Laboratory, and in the evening gave his illustrated lecture on Mountains.

The evening school, recently opened in Concord, is proving a great success. The order is as good as in any day school.

The grammar school at Nelson Center, under the management of Miss Mary Coffey of Plymouth, and the primary, taught by Miss Mabel Watson of Worcester, Mass., have been highly successful. Both teachers were graduates of the N. H. Normal School.

Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth, of Concord, wife of Alderman A. B. Woodworth, has been elected president of the New England Alumnae Association of Vassar College, a distinguished honor to one of Concord's most cultured ladies. She is a graduate of the class of 1870.

Miss Alice Varney, daughter of Dr. A. H. Varney of South Newmarket, was unanimously elected a teacher in the high school, Chelsea, Mass., at the last meeting of the school committee. Miss Varney has for two years had charge of the high school in South Newmarket.

ELLEN A. FOLGER.

NEW YORK.

The teachers of Montgomery county, during the session of the recent institute at Monticore, presented an elegant gold-headed ebony cane to Prof. John Kennedy, who has been staying at that place for some time, engaged in literary work. Teachers everywhere will be glad to learn that Prof. Kennedy has nearly regained his health.

Commissioner John J. Moran, of Ulster county, held an examination for certificates in the Kingston Academy January 7.

A strong anti-cigarette movement has been started in Sidney by the editor of the local paper, the *Sidney Record*, and Prof. Rowley, of the public school. Nearly every boy in the school has pledged himself not to use tobacco in any form before he is twenty-one. The board of education, the ministers, and the citizens are all stirred up over the matter, and say the weed must go. The Allegany County Teachers' Association will be held at

Wellsville February 2 and 3. A. C. Mitchell, of Andover, is president.

Chemung, Yates, Allegany, and Cattaraugus counties held institutes January 23 to 27. The first met at Horseheads, Prof. I. H. Stout, conductor; the second at Penn Yan, Prof. S. H. Albro, conductor, and the last two in conjunction with the Indian Reservation at Salamanca in charge of Dr. J. H. French.

The sixth annual report of School Commissioner Sandford, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., gives an encouraging showing of school matters in that district. Since Mr. Sandford's election, the district has been enlarged, comprising now twenty-nine schools, as compared with nine then. The record of attendance is as follows:

Number of children between 5 and 21 years of age, 13,526.

Number of children attending school, 6,123.

Average daily attendance, 3,893.

The number of volumes in school libraries is 16,314.

The Saratoga County Teachers' Association is held at Saratoga Springs, January 28. Mr. C. N. Cobb will read a paper on the "Profession of Teaching"; Chas. S. Davis one upon "Arithmetic"; Mr. Wm. M. Harris one on "A Course of Study for Rural Schools"; J. R. Billingham will give a class exercise in "Music"; Miss Hattie Sharp one in "Grammar," and there will be a general discussion of "Truancy."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ex-Superintendent Wolverton, of Northumberland county, has been elected principal of the schools of Bloomsburg, and Ex-Supt. Anna Buckbee, of Potter county, principal of a primary school at Plymouth.

Over five hundred teachers were in attendance at the Bradford county institute held at Towanda. The instructors were Dr. John H. French, State Supt. Higbee, ex-Supt. Anna Buckbee, and Supt. M. F. Cass.

The annual institute of the teachers of Lycoming county was held at Muncy, Dec. 26-30. Instruction was given by Dr. Edward Brooks, Prof. Silas S. Neff, and Prof. Alex. E. Frye. Dr. Brooks also gave an evening lecture on the "Imagination."

The teachers of Columbia county met at Bloomsburg, December 26 to 30, and held their annual institute. Superintendent J. S. Grimes had arranged the program with great care; and the teachers appreciating the rare treat accorded them were prompt and regular in their attendance. Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr. delivered the opening address. Prof. Silas S. Neff, Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., Dr. A. E. Wiship, Dr. Edward Brooks, Prof. A. E. Frye, Miss Enola B. Guile, Prof. J. P. Walsh, Miss Anna Buckbee, and Supt. Wm. S. Monroe were the instructors. H. G. Clarke, principal of the schools at Berwick, read a well prepared paper on "The Dignity of the Public Schools." Dr. L. B. Kline and Principal W. A. Moyer, discussed "Supplementary Reading;" D. C. McHenry and W. C. Johnston, "School Discipline;" J. F. Harkins, "Composition;" A. M. Freas, "Civil Government;" J. S. Kline, "Public Exercises," and Thomas Curry, "History." The musical director was Capt. Cyrus Straw, and the evening lectures were given by J. DeWitt Miller, Daniel Dougherty, J. D. Rogan, and Waldo Messaros. A meeting of directors was held during the session of the institute, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., and Supt. J. S. Grimes. This was the largest and in all respects the most successful institute ever held in Columbia county, and the gratitude of the teachers is due the faithful county superintendent. Prof. Neff and Miss Guile gave instruction on teaching reading; Dr. Waller talked about primary physiology and self-education; Dr. Wiship handled in a masterly way school discipline, arithmetic, and mental science; Prof. Frye and Miss Buckbee gave modeling in clay, and methods of developing geography; Prof. Walsh discussed letter writing, and Supt. Monroe talked about busy work, language, and literature.

Supt. WILL S. MONROE.

Nanticoke. State Correspondent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At the beginning of the present year, the Charleston School Board sent Supt. H. P. Archer, on a trip North to visit the schools, with an eye to improvement of those at home. He visited Boston, New York and Brooklyn; and made report on discipline, grading, course of study, and sanitary arrangements. Supt. Archer is an able educator, and is wide-awake to everything, promotive of the educational interests of our metropolis.

Rev. Dr. Porter has succeeded in establishing a Manual Training School in Charleston. A most efficient instructor in the person of Prof. E. A. Dillon of Chicago, has been placed in charge. There are fifty boys already at work in this institution. The course of training extends over a period of three years, and briefly outlined is as follows: First year, wood-work—hand and machine; second year, forge and foundry work; third year, machine work,—hand and machine. It has been suggested, that the boys from the public schools, be allowed one year before graduating, at Dr. Porter's Manual Training School.

The establishment of this institution is another evidence that the old-time ideas concerning labor in the South, are becoming obsolete, and its true dignity is being recognized by the leading men.

TENNESSEE.

Notwithstanding the small amount of money at his command our state superintendent has held, during the last few months, 17 institutes for white teachers and 6 for colored.

Many of our counties now have monthly teachers' meetings with a regular system of work.

The Nashville Normal College, and the universities at Jackson, Knoxville, and Nashville are doing well. We hear a great deal said about "non-professional teaching," and our best teachers are doing all they can to elevate their work to the rank of a profession.

Stanton De. ot. State Correspondent.

W. D. POWELL.

TEXAS.

The Tarrant county teachers will hold their next institute at Fort Worth, Feb. 25. W. H. Kumbrough will discuss "County Examinations;" A. P. Collins "School Ethics;" and Prof. Bender "Normal Schools."

WISCONSIN.

State Superintendent Thayer was elected delegate from the State Teachers' Association to the National Education Association at San Francisco.

NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

It is not surprising that some of the New York City principals and teachers have set themselves in opposition to the introduction of manual training. There are teachers everywhere who think the schools are all right as they are, simply because they do not take pains to inform themselves of their shortcomings, or to find out what improvements are being made. But progress is in the air, and those who do not catch it will some day find their places filled by conscientious teachers who want to do all that is possible for the children; who work not for the almighty dollar alone, but from a sense of responsibility so keen that they are willing to sacrifice time and labor for the sake of the glorious work in which they are engaged.

The principal of school No. 1, Mr. Henry P. O'Neil, and his entire corps of teachers, have not only petitioned for manual training, but have volunteered to give whatever is necessary of their time and labor to make it a success. Among the other principals who are willing to sacrifice a little personal ease for the sake of doing more for the children, are Mr. Sieberg, of Grammar School 43, and Mr. Hugh P. O'Neil, of Grammar School 23. Mr. Sieberg, it will be remembered, after satisfying himself of the merits of the movement, prepared a lecture on the subject, which he has been several times called upon to deliver.

The proposed amendment to the by-law relating to the average attendance basis of salary came up for discussion at the last meeting, and met with general favor. Commissioners Cray Holt, Wood, Agnew, and Dodge argued in favor of the change, and it was finally decided to submit the matter to the finance committee, in order to ascertain whether there would be sufficient funds to allow the change to be made this year.

Owing to an illness in the JOURNAL staff, the correspondent has been confined to the office for the past two weeks. Any notes of city proceedings sent into the office would be gratefully received.

The three great philosophers of the Socratic movement have received their allotted share of attention in the pedagogical lectures. In Aristotle Dr. Allen showed the beginning of the inductive method in education.

Aristotle disagreed with his great teacher, who made intuitions the basis of all knowledge. He sought his basis in definite realities. He said it was wiser to dissect the complex phenomena of sense than to resolve them into abstractions. He relied on experience and induction, the one furnishing the particular facts from which the other found a pathway to general facts—or laws. Aristotle's method was the natural one, the one that has made our great sciences what they are to-day. But, strange to say, for nearly a thousand years the would-be philosophers and scientists who came after him depended upon his *sylogism* for the discovery of new scientific data, instead of upon painstaking investigations. The consequence was that until Francis Bacon, men were stumbling and entangling themselves in the meshes of syllogisms founded upon false premises, instead of going on in the spirit of Aristotle with investigation and induction. We are making the same mistake when we try to make our pupils wise by giving them the words of wise men, instead of forming within them habits of independent research.

At the annual meeting of the Teachers' Mutual Life Assurance Association, held Jan. 19, the following officers were elected, for 1888: President, Mr. Henry C. Martin; Vice-President, Miss Clara M. Edmonds; Treasurer, Josiah H. Zabriske; Financial Secretary, Henry C. Litchfield; Recording Secretary, Alanson Palmer. The standing committees remain the same with the exception of Mr. John Oddy who is succeeded by Mr. Francis J. Haggerty in the auditing committee.

MANUAL TRAINING WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Prof. Leipzig, in his lecture at the Industrial Education Association last Tuesday outlined briefly the history of manual training, prefaced with quotations from Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, Froebel, and Pestalozzi, and supplemented with a list of the ends to be gained by it, and then proceeded to show, with specimens of work brought with him, of what the manual training exercises really consist.

First was the *pasteboard cube*, constructed after the drawing which always precedes all manual work.

Second, was *light wood-work*,—simple geometrical designs sawed out of thin wood with bracket saws. The application of these lessons to the construction of useful articles was illustrated by a very pretty knife basket of black walnut and white holly.

Third were exercises in *real wood* which consists of a series of twenty joints. A very pretty dove-tailed joint was shown, and the class that made it are now applying it in the construction of a regular writing desk.

Fourth, exercises with the *turning lathe*. A wooden mallet prettily carved with the preliminary drawings, was shown. Prof. Leipzig said he considered the making of that mallet as good a mental exercise as the analysis of Milton's *Il Penseroso* would be.

Fifth, *metal work* was illustrated by some very neat pieces, one a screw which the professor termed a poem in metal.

Lastly was the exhibition of a dynamo constructed entire by one of the pupils. The boy was present and explained the machine and its operations to the teachers.

In order to show that manual training gives mental discipline. Prof. Leipzig had the same boy read a composition that he had written upon the subject of electricity.

Among the "by-the-ways" of the lecture which are worth remembering were:

The danger that teachers in the near future will have to contend against will be the desire to produce quick results. Progress should be carefully graded from simple to difficult exercises.

The models given the children should be beautiful, as one object is to develop sense of form and beauty.

If the thing is impossible you need not trouble yourself about it. If it is possible try it.

E. L. BENEDICT.

LETTERS.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—In a December number of your valuable paper, THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, I notice a strong article addressed to county superintendents which should be widely read and carefully considered by superintendents and teachers. The article referred to has the right ring about it.

Too many incompetent teachers have been licensed in past years, and in many localities where cheap teachers are preferred, these young people are often employed while older and more experienced teachers, who are unwilling to teach for twenty or twenty-four dollars a month, must stand back. In my opinion the county superintendent cannot be too careful about issuing certificates, especially the *first certificate*. Where second and third grade licenses are granted, the applicants should be given to understand that they must push steadily forward. There can be no halting by the way-side; no falling asleep while the great ocean of truth lies all undiscovered before us; no feeling of self-satisfaction when our responsibilities are so great. The county superintendent has an opportunity to cultivate an excellent field here. Let him do his entire duty in this matter without fear or favor, and the generation which is soon to take its place upon the great stage of human endeavor will be better equipped for the battle of life.

O. A. MCFARLAND, County Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—I heartily endorse your suggestions to county superintendents given in the Dec. number of the INSTITUTE AND PRACTICAL TEACHER.

There are, however, embarrassments we meet in attempting to enforce such a scheme. We cannot go too far in advance of the people in such matters. A circular I issued last spring, in the very line of your article, came near defeating me in the recent election.

If we could feel secure in our position it would make little difference how great the storm we might raise in instituting reforms, for time would indicate their wisdom. As it is we find it wise to reach a desired reform by degrees lest by too radical a change the whole policy be defeated at the polls and the course of education be thrown back and the reform thwarted. I propose to go as far as possible in the line of securing competent teachers for our schools.

J. F. RIGGS.

FOR EDITOR SCHOOL JOURNAL.—There are a few men who have business of such importance on hand, that they seldom have occasion to mention incidents of their own lives, except possibly in answer to direct questions. Col. Parker's hoarse voice has been excused by multitudes of teachers as being due to excessive talking as an instructor. Many of his near acquaintances even will be surprised to learn that this hoarseness is the result of a bullet wound received while he was in the late war. The bullet struck his chin, and glancing, entered his neck, injuring the vocal apparatus.

E. J. CURRAN.

THE ASSOCIATION REPORTS.—I never did regret my inability to express my thoughts on paper more, than I do tonight after reading this last issue of the JOURNAL (Jan 14.)

From the first page to the last it is full of electricity, just the kind we teachers need. If teachers had more "Electricity" in them, they would more often keep the children so wide awake, so eager to do something not mischievous, that there would be less need of punishment. How often do we forget we were once children, and lively ones too, if not mischievous ones.

Among the things that particularly delighted me was the notice of two of the subjects to be discussed at our next National Convention. "How can our schools best prepare law-reverencing and law-abiding citizens?" and—"What is needed in our educational system to secure respect for common labor and wage-working?"

These two alone would be worth taking the trip to California to hear, and I hope the attractions will be strong enough to draw a godly delegation from New York City, ready for the discussion, and thoroughly prepared to take the share belonging to the Empire City.

Oh! how it does comfort me to know that at last the important fact is realized, and about to be promulgated, that our schools have, not only a noble work, but a *duty* to perform that has long been overlooked by the public, not by the teacher, however, as many of them have been and are doing silently and unnoticed, real true, noble work, in the right direction.

State Supt. E. O. Chapman's address is a capital one, particularly that part relating to Empiricism; then President Remington's address on the "Relation of the Public towards the Schools," and that of the President of the Maine Pedagogical Society, on "The Mission of the Teacher;" back again to Kansas, to Ex-Supt. D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka; his maxims are worth learning "by heart." I shall write them out and put them where I can see them daily before me in my class-room, girls need them as well as boys!

What a delight all this is to those who believe in the future of "Our Country!" What a people we will become with such educators as are coming forward all over our land, with these ideas foremost.

Keep up the good work—the JOURNAL must conquer in the end, its mission is to wake the slumberers.

F. FUNSTON.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

MEDLEY DIALECT RECITATIONS. In German, French, and Scotch. Edited by George M. Baker. 137 pp. Paper, 30 cents.

THE GRAND ARMY SPEAKER. Edited by George M. Baker. 149 pp. Paper, 30 cents.

THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER. Edited by George M. Baker. No. 18. 104 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

YANKEE DIALECT RECITATIONS AND ENGLISH CHARACTER SKETCHES. Edited by George M. Baker. 167 pp. Paper, 30 cents.

NEGRO DIALECT RECITATIONS. In Prose and Verse. Edited by George M. Baker. 129 pp. Paper, 30 cents. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. New York: Charles T. Dillingham.

In the "Grand Army Speaker" will be found a collection of the best patriotic pieces, in prose and verse, for reading and recitation. The "Negro Dialect Recitations" comprise a series of popular selections, with variety sufficient to satisfy all who desire such recitations. As there is a demand for selections of all kinds, and in all dialects, Mr. Baker has succeeded in covering the ground entirely with his various publications. The "Yankee Dialect Recitations" contains all that can be called for in that direction, while his English character sketches, found in the same volume, are humorous enough. Among them is found the inimitable "Pickwick." The "Reading Club and Handy Speaker" is a volume containing serious, humorous, pathetic, patriotic, and dramatic selections in prose and poetry.

FIRST READER. Compiled Under the Direction of the State Board of Education. Sacramento, California. Printed at the State Printing Office. 128 pp.

This volume is one of the "California State Series of School Text-books" and is one of a series of three readers, prepared by Mr. H. C. Kline, a teacher in the public schools of San Francisco. The appearance of the book is of the best—the paper is fine, with soft finish, the type clear and excellent, and the illustrations new in design and well made. A criticism might be passed upon the character of some of the illustrations and the connecting story—upon the fact, that they too much represent the cruel side of nature in both man and animal. The tying of a dog and cat together, forcing them to pull a cart altogether too large—is a new idea, and might be adopted by cruel boys as an experiment. Many of the illustrations, however, are excellent, and the whole appearance of the book, with its plan, are of the best now in use.

VOCAL AND ACTION-LANGUAGE CULTURE AND EXPRESSION. By E. N. Kirby. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. New York: C. T. Dillingham, 678 Broadway. 234 pp. \$1.25.

In order to adapt this book to the needs of the schools, the author found it necessary to depart from the original plan of making it exclusively a book of principles, and to add to this edition, a large number of selections for prolonged courses of drill. The selections are especially adapted to cultivate the conversational, descriptive, narrative, didactic, sermonic, and oratorical styles of address. The aim of the author has been to make a concise and practical hand-book on elocution, adapted especially to the needs of those who have had no adequate instruction or practice in an art which they must use as teachers, speakers or readers. The body of the book is divided into three parts, following an Introduction, which covers twenty pages. In this Introduction are found many important and valuable points,—as, necessity and importance of elocutionary training,—history of elocution,—oratory as an art,—qualifications of the orator, which latter item contains twelve points of discussion. Part I. discusses Vocal Culture and Expression, in eight chapters. Part II. deals with Action-Language Culture and Expression in five chapters. In Part III. is found Expression, with selections, conversational,—descriptive,—didactic,—narrative,—forensic,—sermonic,—oratorical, and emotional. In the preparation of this work, Mr. Kirby lays no claim to original discovery, except in a few minor cases, but he does claim the advantage of having proved in teaching the value of the method and practice presented in this volume.

MILLENNIAL DAWN. Volume I. The Plan of the Ages. Zion's Watch Tower, Pittsburgh, Pa. 352 pp. Cloth Binding, Embossed. \$1.00.

The desire of the publishers in sending forth this volume of the "Millennial Dawn," has been to set forth the wonderful things of the divine plan, which have been unfolding themselves from the Scriptures, and to do that in as comprehensive a manner as space and time would permit. The book contains sixteen chapters, each one having a distinct subject. Among them are the following: The existence of a supreme intelligent Creator established,—The Bible as a divine revelation, viewed in the light of reason,—Our Lord's return,—its object, the restitution of all things,—The permission of evil, and its relation to God's plan,—Spiritual and human natures separate and distinct. These are but a few of the subjects taken up and discussed in this volume. The quotations from Scripture which are used, are not always from the common English version, but are selected from such translations as have been considered to give clearly, the best sense of the original. The volume is considered remarkable in some respects. It is emphatically designated "A Helping Hand for Bible Students" and is considered to contain a vast amount of truth in a small compass.

HUMAN NATURE AND OTHER SERMONS. By Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham. Cassell & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York. 192 pp. 10 cents.

Bishop Butler was a man of great intellectual power and substantial worth, and it was these marked characteristics which inspired the strong friendship which was given him. The sermons given in this little volume, are a model of other similar ones not published. The titles are, "Human Nature," "The Government of the Tongue," "Compassion," "The Character of Belsham," "The Love of our Neighbor," and "The Love of God."

THE DEBATER'S HAND-BOOK. Including a Debate upon the Character of Julius Caesar. Adapted from J. Sheridan Knowles. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, 10 Milk Street. 114 pp. 80 cents.

The design of this book, is to furnish a series of practical exercises in declamation, as well as serve as a model for debating clubs and classes in public and private schools. Directions are given for the conduct of debate, and a list of subjects and references is also found. This little volume as a whole supplies a present need. Its divisions are, "Rules of Debate," "Directions and Suggestions," "Debate upon the Character of Julius Caesar," "Questions for Debate," and a "Letter from Horace Mann."

EASY LESSONS IN FRENCH. By James A. Harrison, LL.D., Litt. D., and R. E. Blackwell, M. A. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co., corner of Tenth and Filbert Sts. 410 pp. \$1.25.

In many cases, it is as essential that a student should have as thorough and practical a knowledge of French, as of English; and any book that makes the study of the language easy and interesting, is welcome. The present volume, is entirely new and original, it embraces everything that is essential, and is not encumbered by unnecessary detail, and the whole plan of the work is to secure a thoroughly practical idea of the French language. It is divided into three parts, Part I. Sounds.—II. Parts of Speech.—III. Syntax. The ideas embraced are new and fresh, and far in advance of anything of the kind ever published. Review questions are constantly used, so as to firmly fix in the mind of the student, the principles studied,—while special stress is made to secure an accurate study of the most important verbs. It is the aim of the authors, to so present the language, that a careful study of it, as arranged will, in a short time, enable the student to master it. For colleges and schools it is a most superior text-book, and it is, at the same time, admirably adapted for private study or reading. A book that provides a thoroughly practical knowledge of a modern language is the one most needed, and consequently, most valuable.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN, with Responding Essay. Man Seen in the Deepening Dawn. By Caleb S. Weeks. New York: Fowler & Wells Co., 775 Broadway. 91 pp. 25 cents.

There is something unique in this publication, and it will be attractive to the thoughtful and curious. On the even numbered pages is found the standard edition of Pope's "Essay." On the opposite page, is the responding essay, which runs parallel to the other, in lines, metre, and sentiment. It is the author's purpose to answer, amplify, and bring out some of the counterpointing truths that the clearer light of our day affords.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS. Publication Department. The National School of Elocution and Oratory. Philadelphia. 134 pp. Paper, 30 cents.

In this volume is found a collection of short dramas, dialogues, tableaux, stories, and recitations, suitable for all holiday occasions. Into these exercises, many novel features have been introduced which give a brightness and spice to entertainments, which sometimes are a little dull. All the book contains is new, everything having been written expressly for this work.

HOW WE CLIMB TO THE STARS AND THE LICK OBSERVATORY. By the Rev. George W. James. With four illustrations. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company, Printers and Publishers. 39 pp. 25 cents.

At the request of some of Mr. James' friends, he has been induced to allow this lecture to appear in pamphlet form. It is in fact a popular lecture and guide book on "The Great Lick Observatory." The divisions of the lecture are, "The Stars," "California," "Deed of Gift," "James Lick," "Off for Mount Hamilton," "The Large Telescope," "Making the Telescope." The lecture is written in an interesting style, and is full of useful information.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPS. From November 1666, to May 1667. Cassell & Co., Limited, 739 and 741 Broadway, New York. 10 cents.

This part of the diary of Samuel Peps, extends over the period of events which led to the Peace of Breda, the result of the end of the war with the Dutch in July 1667. It shows how the peace was brought about; the condition of the government, and the picture of England in the days of Charles the Second, and of the King's Court at the time.

REPORTS.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF ALBANY, N. Y. Chas. W. Cole, Superintendent, 1887.

The registration, 13,410, was exactly the same as the previous year: the average membership, 10,303; and the average attendance, 9,798. Had there been sufficient school room in the western part of the city, the attendance would have been several hundred larger. The superintendent estimates that there are some 900 children of school age that are neither in school nor at work and thinks that the local authorities should enforce the truancy law as is done in some other cities of the state. For innumerable truant a state school is needed, for when they are brought in contact with other pupils their influence is very demoralizing. The instruction given in the various branches was in the main satisfactory. The amendments to the grammar and primary course of study were fully tested and approved. A committee appointed by the board of education has been investigating the subject of manual training, and their report will probably lead to practical results.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1887. Hon. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent.

The general advance in the schools during the year was very satisfactory. The total number of schools is 21,063; graded schools, 9,444; teachers, 23,822. The length of the school term is steadily increasing, the average being now 7.75 months. The increased appropriation of \$500,000 to the public schools will remove the necessity of too severe local taxation. The superintendent is gratified with the passage of the law paying teachers for attendance at institutes, because they are of inestimable value to school work, and should be encouraged in every possible way. The commendable service now being rendered in the public schools of the commonwealth by teachers who have had the advantage of normal school training is the best evidence that can be offered in proof of the fact that these schools are co-operating in the work of education within their proper and legitimate sphere.

LITERARY NOTES.

Toisot's beautiful parable or tract "Where Love is, There God is Also," has been printed in tasteful form by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The new edition of J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People," revised by Mrs. Green, is among the announcements of Macmillan & Co.

Some striking full-page illustrations have been made by Walter Paget for Cassell & Co.'s illustrated edition of "King Solomon's Mines," by Haggard.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following publications. In the "Story of the Nations Series," "The Story of Media, Babylon, and Persia," from the fall of Nineveh to that of Babylon, by Z. A. Ragozin; "The Story of the Goths," by Henry Bradley; "The Story of Turkey," by Stanley Lane-Poole; "The Story of Mexico," by Susan Hale; In the "Library of American Biography," "The Life of Lincoln," by Noah Brooks.

The January number of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Literature Series, is entitled "Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech and other papers." It contains in addition to the famous Gettysburg Speech, James Russell Lowell's stirring, patriotic sketch of Lincoln, Lincoln's first Inaugural Address, Anecdotes about Lincoln, A Chronological List of the Events of Lincoln's Life, Programs for the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday (February 12), and other interesting material, making a pamphlet of about 80 pages. Teachers will find it invaluable for school use.

D. Appleton & Co. will issue a limited edition of a handsome subscription work, "Artistic Country Seats," in five parts, each containing eighty pages of text, illustrated with twenty plates representing recent types of American architecture.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, author of "The Old Garden," a collection of verse has finished her first novel "John Ward, Preacher," to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Truth About Clement Ker," by the author of "Kismet," now running in the *Woman's World*, will be published by Roberts Bros.

The *Hour Glass* will hereafter be issued as a weekly publication.

"A Half Century of Science," by Prof. Thos. H. Huxley and Grant Allen has been published by J. Fitzgerald, 24 East Fourth street.

An "Editorial Research Company," of which P. J. Lamberton of 721 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia is Secretary, has been formed for the purpose of furnishing original articles, transcripts of articles, translations, revising articles, information in regard to books, etc.

STEAM HEATING A SUCCESS ON THE THROUGH TRAINS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The experiment of heating trains by steam has been successfully tested by only one Western line—the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY—and now the through trains of that company leaving Chicago every day at 7.30 P. M., and leaving Minneapolis at 6.50 P. M., and St. Paul at 7.30 P. M., are systematically equipped with steam heating apparatus.

No matter what degree of cold may exist anywhere along the line, an even temperature of heat is maintained throughout the interior of the train.

As rapidly as possible, all through trains on the various other lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will be provided with appliances for heating its coaches by steam.

FREE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS ONLY.

A descriptive Atlas of the Great West with new, complete and geographically correct colored maps of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska, and Eastern Kansas, will be sent free to any school teacher sending his (or her) address to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Milwaukee, Wis. The reading matter is newer, more complete and satisfactory than that contained in any geography ever published, and the whole publication will be an invaluable aid to the teacher and scholar.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Fourth Natural History Reader. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, A.M. Boston: Boston School Supply Co.

The Interstate Primer Supplement. By S. R. Winchell. Boston: Interstate Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The Story of Antony Grace. By G. Manville Fenn. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Home Again. By George MacDonald. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

Animal Magnetism. By Albert Binet and Charles Fere. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Natural Resources of the United States. By Jacob Harris Patton, M.A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.00.

A Half Century of Science. By T. H. Huxley, F. R. S., and Grant Allen. New York: J. Fitzgerald. 15 cents.

A Popular Mineralogy and Geology. By Katherine E. Hogan. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

The Diary of Samuel Peps from June to October, 1667. New York: Cassell & Co. 10 cents.

Souvenir of Barnes' Penmanship. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Under the Southern Cross, or Travels in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Samoa, and other Pacific Islands. By Maturin M. Ballou. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

MAGAZINES.

In the article on "Volcanoes" in *Scribner's Magazine* for February is a translation by Prof. J. G. Croswell of the famous letters of Pliny to Tacitus, describing the eruption of Vesuvius in 63 A. D., which is believed to be the best translation of these letters that has yet appeared. Prof. William Jones, of Harvard, discusses the question how far the will can fill the mind with an idea, and so influence action.—Among the most interesting features of the January *Wide Awake*, are the articles on history and travel. The subjects treated are: "Journey to Peking," "Mere about the Hindoos," and "High-Caste Sweetmeats," "Foster-Children of Washington," "Christmas Mince-Pie," "Patrician and Plebeian."—One of the most instructive articles in *The Chautauquan* for February is that of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on "Defects in the Education of American Girls." Prof. Boyesen, of Columbia College, contributes an able article on "Scandinavian Literature." The series of articles in the current volume on different nationalities in the United States is represented in this issue by a discussion of the Scotch. There is also a discussion of the economic effects of the moon, by means of letters written by prominent men. Prof. T. W. Harris says many good things in his article on "Our Public School System."



December 15, 1887. 62,000 COPIES SOLD. The above engraving represents the nine MANUALS in our series of 1887-8. These books are published in monthly numbers, in cloth binding, and sell at 50 cents each, or 3 copies for \$1.20, or the entire 9 copies for \$3.00. We publish an edition of each book in heavy paper binding for subscribers. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year (nine numbers). All subscriptions date from September number (Practical Grammar). These manuals are large, neatly bound, elegantly printed books. Size of covers 6 by 9½ inches. Orders filled promptly. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. Address,
THE SUPPLEMENT COMPANY, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

D. Appleton & Co.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I. California of the South:

ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, ROUTES OF TRAVEL, AND HEALTH-RESORTS. Being a Complete Guide to Southern California. By WALTER LINDLEY, M.D., and J. P. WIDNEY, A.M., M.D. With Maps and numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth. Price, \$2.00.

Southern California is the new golden Hesperides toward which invades seeking for health, cultivators looking for new lands to plant, travelers searching for fresh territory to explore, are now turning in great numbers. The guide to this country now offered was planned with the requirements of these classes in view, the information given being exhaustive in each field. The authors are two well-known physicians living in Los Angeles.

II.

The Memoirs of an Arabian Princess.

An Autobiography by EMILY REUTE, nee Princess of Oman and Zanzibar. Translated from the German. 12mo, cloth. Price, 75 cents.

"The author of this amusing autobiography is a real princess, half-sister to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who some years ago married a German merchant and settled at Hamburg. The palace-revolutions and domestic wars in which she played a distinguished part seem to have left a somewhat bitter feeling in her mind; but the public will be interested in all that she says about her early life in what seems to have been a happy but somewhat crowded home. She shared it with about a hundred brothers and sisters and seventy-four step-mothers."—*London Academy*.

For sale by all booksellers; or any work sent by the publishers by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

1, 3, & 5 Bond St., New York.

BOOKS.

8000 BOOKS FOR SALE.

—) SEND FOR ANY BOOK YOU WANT. (—)

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES BOUGHT.

MILLER'S OLD BOOKSTORE.

No. 2 ARCADE COURT,

Mention this Paper. CHICAGO



will bring you TREASURE-TROVE for three months, on trial. We know if you once see TREASURE-TROVE, you will not be without it. It is \$1.00 per year; has 36 large pages; endorsed by teachers and parents everywhere. It is a splendid magazine. Established 10 years. Better now than ever. Premiums for clubs. Send for our new list. Valuable articles for a little work. Agents are very successful in introducing TREASURE-TROVE into schools and families. Liberal commissions. Mention this paper. TREASURE-TROVE CO., 25 Clinton Place, N. Y.

READERS will confer a favor by mentioning THE JOURNAL when communicating with advertisers.

A Brilliant New Novel by the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent."

QUEEN MONEY.

1 vol., 12mo. \$1.50.

"This is the strongest story that this author has yet told. It is essentially a novel of character-painting, more even than 'Margaret Kent' or 'Sons and Daughters.' It is superior to either of these, because of its greater unity of plot, and the development of character and of situation. It is sustained to the end of the story. It has the element of comedy. In short, the merits of 'Queen Money' are very great. . . . Interesting and valuable and remarkably true to life. It is a book to be quoted, to be thought about, to be talked about."

LOOKING BACKWARD.

2000-1887. By EDWARD BELLAMY, author of "Miss Ludington's Sister," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," etc., etc. 12mo., \$1.50.

"The present and growing regard for supernatural stories opens the way for just such narratives as this. 'The Duchess Emilia' and 'She' are not more strange than this story."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

By MATURIN M. BALLOU, author of "Due North," "Edge-Tools of Speech," etc. 12mo. \$1.50.

The sights and experiences of a journey, in 1887, to Australia, Tasmania, Samoa, New Zealand, and other South-Sea Islands.

"Due West," "Due North," "Due South," are among the rarest bits of foreign travel to which the untravelled public has access. It has never been our lot to know another author to travel and write with the same motive and in the same spirit that characterize these volumes. He receives impressions of places and peoples so vividly that when he speaks or writes of them he gives one the impression he received."—*Journal of Education*.

TICKNOR & CO., BOSTON.

OUR readers are urged to examine the advertising columns each week, as interesting announcements will always be found there. In communicating with advertisers, readers will render a special service to THE JOURNAL by mentioning it on such occasions.

Order of Exercises in Elocution,

USED IN COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL
By FRANK STUART PARKER.

CONTENTS:—Breath and carriage of body. Breathing exercises; Decomposing exercises (Delectate); Voice, production and quality; Quality of Speech; Elements of Speech; Articulation exercises; Guilmette's vowel and consonant charts; Bell's vowel tables; Organs of Articulation; Pitch of Voice; Voice placing; Vocal exercises for placing.

The Order of Exercises is a drill-book for students of elocution, 147 pages, interleaved for notes. Price, \$1.00. Address,

MRS. FRANK STUART PARKER,
Cook County Normal School, Englewood, Ill.

FIFTH EDITION.

IMPROVED GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CARDS

200 Cards and 1,000 Important Points in each set. Cover the whole field of Geography and U. S. History. Unequaled in preparing Teachers and Advanced Scholars quickly for examination in above branches. Remit \$1.00 for sample set of either kind, with our liberal terms to agents. FREEMAN & RIDDLE, Fountain Park, O.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

CONTAINING NOTICES OF

Over One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Places,

With recent and Authentic information respecting the Countries, Islands, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Towns, etc., in every portion of the globe.

New Edition. Thoroughly Revised, Entirely Reconstructed, and Greatly Enlarged.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED A SERIES OF COMPARATIVE TABLES OF POPULATION, BASED UPON THE MOST RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

"After having subjected it to severe tests, we are able to say that the revised and enlarged edition of Lippincott's 'Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World,' now published, fulfils all the conditions that the most exacting could impose. It is full, careful, and accurate. The enormous amount of geographical, statistical, topographical, geological, and ethnological material collated under the more important titles is noteworthy alike for the skill with which it has been condensed, and the fulness and accuracy with which it is presented."—*Harper's Magazine*.

One Volume. Imperial Octavo. Embracing 2880 Pages. Price, in Library Sheep, \$12.00; in Half Turkey, \$15.00; in half Russia, \$15.00.

Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

Twelfth Annual Statement of

The Prudential Ins. Co.

OF AMERICA.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Cash Assets, over - - \$1,950,000

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1888.

Dr.		Cr.	
Liabilities (reserve, computed at 4 per cent).....	\$1,480,291.00	Bonds and Mortgages, first liens....	\$1,590,732.00
		U. S. Gov. bonds, market value....	125,500.00
		Cash in Banks and Office.....	175,062.88
		Real Estate.....	55,516.08
		Interest due and accrued.....	11,353.84
		Rent accrued.....	206.67
		Unreported Premiums and Premiums in course of collection (net).....	8,338.76
Surplus to Policy-holders.....	457,078.13		
	\$1,967,369.13		\$1,967,369.13

The Surplus, according to the New York standard, and 4¼ per cent interest, is \$662,323.13. The increase in surplus by this standard during the year is \$133,624.74.

THE RECORD OF TWELVE YEARS.

	New Policies Issued.	Income.	Claims Paid
1876.....	7,905	\$14,543.10	\$1,957.50
1877.....	10,521	28,635.80	5,296.22
1878.....	20,064	60,480.00	11,337.65
1879.....	35,879	123,646.00	23,012.61
1880.....	101,850	256,322.14	57,256.05
1881.....	119,731	412,065.64	111,508.17
1882.....	144,534	594,593.45	157,708.59
1883.....	216,203	845,002.02	222,073.41
1884.....	249,828	1,150,580.30	322,382.55
1885.....	286,152	1,509,063.08	418,622.23
1886.....	370,358	2,164,957.43	593,272.70
1887.....	495,998	3,013,350.97	853,818.04

Total Death Claims Paid, - - \$2,778,243.02

OFFICERS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

LESLIE D. WARD, Vice-President. HORACE AILING, 2d Vice-President.
HON. HENRY J. YATES, Treasurer. EDGAR B. WARD, Counsel.

EDWARD S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

JOHN F. COLLINS, - - - Superintendent, 224 Centre St., New York City.
GEORGE F. FINLAY, - - - Superintendent, 1,285-87 Broadway, New York City.
J. L. SUTPHEN, - - - Superintendent, 1,295 2d Ave., New York City.
PETER EGENOLF, - - - Superintendent, 58 East 13th St., New York City.
G. A. SCHULTS, - - - Superintendent, 110 East 125th St., New York City.

THE publishers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL would esteem it a great favor if names of teachers who do not take it and who would be likely to be interested, are sent us that they may send specimen copies.

Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTIPAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

KINDERGARTEN

TWO BOOKS FOR EVERY TEACHER.

The Kindergarten and the School.

150 pages, illustrated with a steel plate portrait of Froebel, six full page colored plates of occupations, and wood engravings of the gifts.

The book comprises five papers as follows:—
FROEBEL.—THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By *Anne L. Page*. THE THEORY OF FROEBEL'S KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM. By *Angeline Brooks*. THE GIFTS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE KINDERGARTEN. By *Angeline Brooks*. THE USE OF KINDERGARTEN MATERIAL IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL. By *Mrs. A. H. Putnam*. THE CONNECTION OF THE KINDERGARTEN WITH THE SCHOOL. By *Mrs. Mary H. Peabody*.

"No other book has been so expressly adapted to the use of Teachers' reading circles."

Price, by mail, \$1.00. Club price to teachers, 80 cents. Express extra.

Paradise of Childhood.

The first and only complete illustrated guide to the Kindergarten ever published in English. Price, by mail, Cloth, \$2.00; Paper, \$1.50. Club rates, Cloth, \$1.60; Paper, \$1.20. Express extra.

MILTON BRADLEY CO.
SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

READERS will confer a favor by mentioning THE JOURNAL when communicating with advertisers.

THE PUBLISHERS' DESK.

MARCHING ONWARD.—The twelfth annual statement of the Prudential Insurance Company of America which is published in this issue, gives the strongest possible proof of the wisdom of its promoters. In the years which have passed, since the organization of the company, the managers have stuck faithfully to the principles, upon which the Prudential was founded, that of fair dealing with every one. Upon that foundation they have built a structure, which time can never efface. All over the United States will be found the branch offices of the Prudential. The growth has been something wonderful. Life had scarcely been breathed into the new departure in insurance, which the Prudential originated in America, before it gave strong manifestations of that progressiveness, which has ever since been one of its prominent characteristics. In 1887, they have added over 495,000 thousand new policies, while their income was over \$3,000,000, and more than \$800,000 was paid out in death claims. The Company have in well secured assets almost \$2,000,000, with a surplus to policy holders of more than \$487,000. When we consider the remarkable progress which this Company has made, and the brief space of time in which it has been accomplished, the conclusion is forced upon us, that it has not only met a great popular need, but is fulfilling it in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

Since Mexico has become our next door neighbor by means of the great railroad communications, and since Canada, too, has become more and more brotherly in its sentiments toward us, the school children of the United States have become more and more interested in the borders of these two countries. These young people, and the teachers also, will become more and more interested in one of the latest and greatest advances in the line of school maps. This is Norris' Cyclopedic Map of the United States of America, showing adjacent portions of Mexico and Canada. Its important features are exclusively its own, and they are indeed so important that no progressive teacher, or school officer can afford to ignore them. Descriptive circulars will be sent to those interested on application to the publishers, Messrs. W. A. Choate & Co., School Furnishers, 508 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Help, help! this is what the teachers need; every day and every hour they call for such text-books, stationery and appliances, as will lighten school labor and brighten the hours of study and tend to educate, in the highest sense of the word, young thinkers and students. The teachers' help Manuals are eminently calculated to answer the purpose for which they are published. There are nine of them, among which the following titles will give an idea of the special design of each: There is a Manual on Correspondence, one on Practical Mensuration, and another on Practical Grammar, Easy Exercises in Geometry, One Hundred Lessons in Composition, Catch Questions in Arithmetic, Easy Problems for Young Thinkers, Common Sense Exercises in Geography, an outline for 40 Friday Afternoons. 62,000 copies of these excellent Manuals have been sold, which fact will attest the value put upon the series by our progressive teachers. The books are published in monthly numbers, in cloth binding, or in heavy paper, for those who so desire. They are published by the Supplement Co., 50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Teachers' Bureau.

(FOR BOTH SEXES.)

Supplies Professors, Teachers, Governesses, Musicians, etc., to Colleges, Schools, Families and Churches. Also Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Copyists and Cashiers to Business Firms.

Address (Mrs.) A. D. CULVER,
339 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

REGISTER EARLY

If you want a larger salary or a change of location. (SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL.)
W. D. Kerr, Sec.—Dear Sir:—It is just that your efforts in my behalf should be acknowledged. Last year I was not teaching. I had been offered my former position at St. Johnsville for this year at \$1000 and had accepted it. Through your kindness and no work of my own, I received the offer of the First Ward School of this city at \$1500. The Board at St. Johnsville released me and I accepted the latter. One could hardly ask for greater gain in so short a time, or for better proof of the benefits to be derived from your efficient Agency. Sept. 14, 1887.

Yours truly,
A. Hall Burdick, Principal of Grammar School, Long Island City, N. Y. Send for circular. Union Teachers' Agency, 16 Astor Place, New York City.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.

Oldest and best known in U. S.

Established, 1855.

7 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

No Fee for Registration.

Advantages superior in every respect. Good Teachers—no others—always wanted. For stamp, E. E. AVERY, American School Bureau, 2 West 14th St., New York.

For larger salaries, or change of location, address Teachers' Co-operative Association, 170 State Street, Chicago, Ill., Orville Brewer, Manager.

BRIDGE TEACHERS' AGENCY

110 Tremont St., 125 Nicollet Ave., BOSTON. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Good teachers recommended to school officers. Good places for successful teachers. Circulars on application.

Pennsylvania Educational Bureau.

Business Transacted in Every State and Territory.

THE manager is Superintendent of Public Schools and has spent over twenty-five years in school work. PROF. GEO. W. TWITMYER, Prin. Public Schools, Honesdale, Pa.: "From personal knowledge I can most heartily recommend the Pa. Ed. Bureau to worthy teachers seeking preferment or new positions."

L. B. LANDIS, Manager,
305 N. 7th Street, Allentown, Pa.

The School and College Bureau,

ELMHURST (CHICAGO), ILL.

Good Teachers desiring to locate elsewhere are cordially invited to correspond with us. Our plan of carefully selecting teachers for their fitness, has won for us a large and growing patronage among the best schools and colleges of the country. Send at once for circulars and blank. Mention N. Y. SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Address, C. J. ALBERT Manager,
ELMHURST, ILL.

TEACHERS' AGENCY

OF RELIABLE

American and Foreign Teachers, Professors, and Musicians, of both sexes, for Universities, Colleges, Schools, Families, and Churches. Circulars of choice schools carefully recommended to parents. Selling and renting of school property. SCHOOL FURNITURE and school supplies. Best references furnished.

E. MIRIAM COYRIERE,

31 E. 17th Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Teachers' Agency.

Introduces to colleges, schools, and families, superior Professors, Principals, Assistants, Tutors, and Governesses for every department of instruction; recommends good schools to parents. Call on or address

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,

American and Foreign Teachers' Agency,
23 Union Square, New York.

TEACHERS! Our New School Aids will assist in conducting your schools in great quiet order. Each set contains 516 large beautiful chrome excelsior, merit and credit cards; elegantly lithographed in sixty different designs, colors and mottoes; price per set \$1; half set 50 cents. Large set includes pretty chrome school reward cards. Price list and four samples free! All postpaid by mail. A. J. FOUCH & CO., WARREN, PA.

SYLVAN SECRETS.

By MAURICE THOMPSON.

SYLVAN SECRETS in Bird-Songs and Books. Ideal Edition, cloth, 60c.; postage 7c.

BY-WAYS AND BIRD NOTES. Ideal Edition, cloth, 60c.; postage 7c.

Neat Elzevir Pamphlets are published and sold separately, sent post-paid:

A Red-Headed Family	2c	Out-Door Influences in Literature	3c
In the Haunts of the Mocking-Bird	3c	Cuckoo Notes	3c
The Threshold of the Gods	3c	The Anatomy of Bird-Song	3c
Browsing and Nibbling	3c	Soma Hyoid Hints	2c

"Maurice Thompson is an ordained prophet of Nature! Whenever he talks of either Birds, Weather, or Archery, the very leaves on the trees stop rustling to listen, and the clouds stand still in the blue to wonder! His latest, 'Sylvan Secrets,' will repay the reading."—*Evening Journal*, Chicago.

"Mr. Thompson is a pleasing writer, and a new book from him, dealing with outdoor subjects in his own charming way, such as those who have read his previous works will not easily forget, is sure to be welcomed by an eager and extensive circle of readers. His observations are fresh, keen, intelligent, and full of a bright and original individuality."—*Times*, Hartford.

"This is a most delightful volume, written in Mr. Thompson's inimitable style. A born lover of nature, he makes the reader see through his eyes, and imparts to him something of his own enthusiasm. He is an ardent and intelligent bird-lover, and the secrets here revealed will be readily appreciated by unscientific readers."—*Methodist Recorder*, Pittsburgh.

"Mr. Thompson is a true poet, though his book is written in prose. He is a keen observer of Nature, an enthusiastic and intelligent lover of birds, and an original and instructive, as well as graceful writer. His frequent moralizings are delightful."—*Evening Times*, Denver.

"When Maurice Thompson pens the secrets of the thousand lips which God has placed about us, we seem to have been blind until his magic opened our eyes. Sylvan Secrets such as here are told us we would rather read than the secrets of a thousand years of history, for into this little volume the author has written the very essence of the nature of which he speaks. Such a chapter as 'Swamp Sketches' deserves place by Lamb's and Irving's essays."—*Christian Advocate*, Pittsburgh.

Other Recent Publications:

A few of my Recent Publications. Prices by express; if by mail, postage extra.

Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Ideal edition, paper covers, 15c.; cloth, 30c.	Eminent Americans: Brief Biographies, by Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., cloth, 75c.; half Morocco, \$1.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 4 vols., 12mo, cloth, \$2.50.	Alden's Home Atlas of the World, large quarto. Superior to any \$10 Atlas in the field. Price \$2.00.
Darwin's The Story of the Earth and Man: price reduced from \$1.50; paper, 15c.; cloth, 40c.	The Pleasures of Life, by Sir John Lubbock. Ideal edition, paper, 10c.; cloth, 25c.
Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Ideal edition, price reduced from \$1.00; cl., 40c.	The Talmud, by Rev. B. Pick, Ph.D., Cloth, 50c.
The Ideal Shakespeare, Long Primer type, 13 vols., cloth, \$5.00; half Morocco, \$7.50. Six vols., cl. \$3.00. Plays, each 7c., or 20 Plays for \$1.00.	The Apocryphal Life of Jesus. Pick, Cloth, 50c.
Gilbert's History of France, 427 fine illustrations, 8 volumes, half Morocco, \$6.00; 4 volumes, 128 illustrations, cloth, \$2.00.	Brother and Lover, A Poem of the Grand Army, by Eben E. Rexford, Cloth, 40c.
Romance's History of Russia, new illustrated edition, 2 volumes, cloth, \$1.25.	Ingleside Rhymes, by J. E. Rankin, D.D., Cloth, 7c.
Utopia, by Sir Thomas More, Paper, 10c.; cloth, 25c.	Todd's Student's Manual. Price reduced from \$1.50. Paper, 10c.; cloth, 25c.
Works of Oliver Goldsmith, edited by Sir James P. O. 4 volumes, cloth, \$2.50.	Vathek, by William Beckford, Paper, 10c.; cloth, 25c.
Hutton's The Beginnings of Civilization, cloth, 50c.	The Progress of Learning, by Geo. Lansing Taylor, S.T.D., L.H.D., Cloth, 25c.

The Literary Revolution Catalogue (84 pages) sent free on application.

Alden's publications are NOT sold by book-sellers—no discounts allowed except as advertised. Books sent for examination before payment, satisfactory reference being given.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, NEW YORK:

338 Pearl St.; P. O. Box 1237. CHICAGO: Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams Sts.

WANTED.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS and TEACHERS, who are energetic, to represent our association. We prefer those who have had experience in canvassing for books, or other kind of soliciting. We have over 100 Teachers, School Superintendents and Principals of Schools now engaged in selling memberships, and they average to earn over \$100 per month each, where they devote their whole time to this work. A few earn as high as \$300 and \$400 per month. The business is much pleasanter than canvassing for books. Many teachers say they will never again enter the school work so long as we will give them employment. We give either salary or commission. Best of references required. We have many testimonials like the following:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the National Library Association. I have had many dealings with the firm and have always found them just and honorable. Everything I have purchased of them has been equal to their representations, and I have implicit confidence in their willingness and ability to do all they promise."—C. M. ARNOLD, Late Pres. of Kentucky Classical and Business College, North Middleton, Ky.

"After an examination of the Catalogue and the gift books of the National Library Association of Chicago, I accord it my hearty approval."—GEO. W. RYLAND, Lieut.-Gov. Wisconsin.

"The National Library Association dispenses with 'middle men' and brings the reading public nearer to publishers. I think the plan an excellent one."—J. W. AKERS, Supt. Public Instruction, Des Moines, Iowa.

For particulars address,

NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

\$10 REAL VALUE FREE!

Our new stamping outfit is free to every reader of this publication; it contains 100 perforated stamping patterns and includes a great variety of all sizes that are wanted. This outfit is a real work of art; no stamping outfit has ever been offered heretofore, on which anything like so much artistic skill was brought to bear. With each outfit is a box of BEST STAMPING POWDER, PAPER, AND BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS, giving full directions for stamping, tells how to make the powder and stamping plates, contains instructions for Lustre, Kensington and Hand painting, tells colors to use in painting—red, white, blue, yellow, pink and other flowers; also contains hints and instructions on other matters, too numerous to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns at a time, at usual prices, the equal of the above would cost \$10. Although it is free, yet this is the **Regal Queen of Stamping Outfits** and on every hand is acknowledged to be superior, very much superior, and very much more desirable than those which have been selling for \$1 each and upwards. By having \$500,000 of these outfits made for us, during the dull season, we get them at first cost; the manufacturer was glad to take the order, at cost, that his help might be kept at hand. All may depend that this outfit is very real, most artistic and in every way desirable outfit ever put before the public. Farm and Housekeeper (monthly, 16 large pages, 64 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year) is generally acknowledged to be the best (general) agricultural, housekeeping and family journal in America; its contributors embrace the widest range of brilliant talent. Furthermore, we have lately become managing owners of that grand monthly, **Sunshine, for youth**; also, for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered; 16 large pages, 64 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year. **Sunshine** is known favorably as the best youth's monthly in America. The best writers for youth, in the world, are its regular contributors; it is now quoted all over the world as standing at the head. Both papers are splendidly illustrated by the best artists. We will take 500,000 trial year subscribers at a price which gives us but a moderate portion of the cost.

FREE! Furthermore, every trial year subscriber, for either of the papers will receive free by mail our new 100 pattern stamping outfit. Trial year subscribers will be received for either of the papers as follows: 1 subscription and 1 outfit, 33 cents; 2 subscriptions and 2 outfits, if sent at one time, 55 cents; 4 subscriptions and 4 outfits, if sent at one time, \$1. For \$1 send a dollar bill, but for less, send a 5-cent postage stamp. Send at once and get three friends to join you, at 25 cents each; you can do it in a few minutes and they will thank you; papers will be mailed regularly to these separate addresses. While trial year subscribers are served for much less than cost, it proves the real value that a very large proportion of all who read either paper for a year, want it thereafter, and are willing to pay the regular price of 75 cents a year, through this, as time rolls on, we reap a profit that satisfies us.

FREE! The trial year subscriptions are almost free, and this is the **Regal Queen of Stamping Outfits**—the best ever made to the public. Large sizes of patterns—every size that can be desired is included; all other outfits, prepared, by this, the best, the most artistic, the **Regal Queen**. Below we give a list of a few of the patterns; space is too valuable to admit of naming all: 1. Poppy for heart, 1-2 inch; 2. Tidy design, 1-2 inch; 3. Splendid floral design, 6 inch; 4. Rose, 4 inch; 5. Pansy, 6 inch; 6. Pansy; 7. Moss Rose Bush; 8. Tube Rose; 9. Wheat; 10. Oak Leaves; 11. Maiden Hair Fern; 12. Boy; 13. Girl's Head; 14. Bird; 15. Strawberry; 16. Owl; 17. Dog; 18. Butterfly; 19. Apple Blossom; 20. Cat's Head; 21. Lily; 22. Anchor; 23. Morning Glories; 24. Japanese Lilies; 25. Rabbit; 26. Bunch Forget-me-nots; 27. Fuchsia; 28. Bell Drops; 29. Fan; 30. Crown's Head; 31. Cat's Head. 70 other splendid patterns are included in this **Regal Queen** of stamping outfits—in all 100 patterns. Safe delivery guaranteed. Possessing this outfit any lady can, without expense, make home beautiful in many ways, can embellish children's and ladies' clothing in the most charming manner, and readily make money by doing stamping, Lustre, Kensington and Hand painting for others. A good stamping outfit is indispensable to every woman who wishes to make her home beautiful. This outfit contains patterns for each and every branch of needle work, flower painting, etc., and the **Book of Instructions** makes all clear and really easy. This outfit will do more for home and ladies than many times the amount of a trial year subscription spent otherwise; no home should be without it. The beautiful designs of this **Regal Queen** of outfits are ALL THE BEST wherever seen; when even one or two reach a locality their fame spreads, and many trial year subscriptions usually follow. Many who have paid from \$1 to \$25 for outfits and were satisfied until they saw our designs, have secured our outfit and have said forever the others. Those who subscribe will find the papers well worth several times the trifling cost of a trial year subscription, and the majority will make up to us the loss that this year we incur, through such a low price, by continuing subscriptions, year after year, at the regular price, which all will be willing to admit is low enough. The money will gladly be refunded to any one who is not fully satisfied. Address: GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 288 PORTLAND, MAINE.



Mrs. R. Humphrey, telegraph operator, Chicago, Ill., writes Nov. 19, 1886, as follows: "I had a bad cough for nearly a year, and could get no relief. Had to leave my place in the office. I tried many remedies, even physicians' prescriptions, without any benefit. One day my husband brought home a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption, saying, 'this is the only medicine we have not already tried.' I had not slept a night for six weeks, and could not lie down. I took a dose of Piso's Cure that night before supper, and one at bedtime, laid down and went to sleep, never waking till morning. Have not lost a night's sleep since. This was three months ago, and now I have almost forgotten my cough."

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

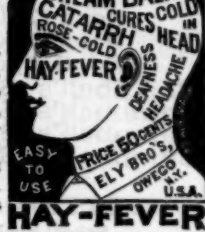
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Hop Plaster

Without doubt the BEST plaster made. When applied to any kind of pain or soreness, instant relief is felt. Lame Back, Side or Hip, Sore Muscles, Severe Aches, Strains, Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism or any sort of soreness in any part yielding instantly to the pain-killing and strengthening properties of the Hop Plaster. Virtues of fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and foreign Gums combined in a sweet and never-failing Porous Elastomer. Used and recommended by hosts of people. 25c., 5 for \$1. everywhere. Mailed for price. Prop's HOPPLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

My Back Aches!**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275-18th St., Brooklyn.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., New York Office 235 Greenwich Street.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials. Free. Address: F. HISCOX 353 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED

DR. JAS. J. WOLFE, WILLIAMSBURG, S.

CALL AT THE DENTAL ROOMS OF DR. W. J. STEWART.

362 WEST 23RD STREET. If your teeth are needing attention. Reliable Work Moderate Charges. Plastic Filling for broken down and sensitive teeth, a specialty. Refers to A. M. Kellogg, Editor SCHOOL JOURNAL.



Does 'cycling aid to vigorous appetite, good digestion, exhilarated spirits, innocent pleasure and health for all?

YES! Would the majority of American riders of first-class machines have ridden for 10 years, and continue to ride Columbia Bicycles and Tricycles if they were not the best?

NO! The most comprehensive 'cycling catalogue published, free on application.

POPE MFG. CO., 79 Franklin St., Boston.

12 Warren St., N. Y. 291 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

6% 7%

The American Investment Company, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, with a Paid up capital of \$600,000, surplus \$75,000, offers first Mortgage Loans drawing seven per cent. Also 6 cent. 10 year Debenture Bonds secured by 100 per cent. of first Mortgage Loans held in trust by the Mercantile Trust Company, N. Y. 5 per cent. certificates of deposit for periods under one year. Write for full information and reference to the company at 150 Nassau St., New York. A. L. ORNBLY, Vice-President.

P. LEAH mentions the SCHOOL JOURNAL when communicating with advertisers.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

ENJOY A CUP OF GOOD TEA AND COFFEE. Send to the OLD RELIABLE. No Humbug.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated TEAS and COFFEES, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band or Moss Decorated Toilet Set, or White Granite Dinner Set, or Beautiful Parlor Hanging Lamp, or Watch, or Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. No house can give the same quality of goods and premiums as we. We stand at the head and defy competition. For full particulars, address:

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York.

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After affectionately greeting, the following dialogue ensued: "Fen you said you hef arrived?" "Yesterday." "You came dot horn around?" "No." "Oh, I see; you come dot Isthmus across?" "No." "Den you hef not arrived." "Oh, yes, I hef arrived. I come dot Mexico through."

A Physician Wanted.—A man in crossing the tracks in a carriage, had been struck and instantly killed by the engine of an express train. Soon after the train had come to a stop, an excited brakeman rushed into the smoking-car and cried: "Is there a doctor here? Any one here a doctor? Need a doctor right away, outside! There's a man dead out here!"

"Mamma," said a little boy, as he left his bed and crawled into hers one night, "I can go to sleep in your bed—I know I can; but I've slept my bed all up."

"Doesn't your conscience trouble you, Bobby, for eating those preserves, which you knew had been saved for your little sister?" inquired his mother. "Yes, ma," responded Bobby, contritely; "I think it does. I know I've got a pain somewhere."

Stranger (to boy in drug store)—"Boy, can you tell me where Mrs. Hendrick's boarding-house is? I'm looking for a room." Boy—"Yessar; I'm goin' to deliver a package of Persian powder there in 'bout five minutes, an' I'll show you where it is."

"Hello, Jack! Understand that you are going to Paris. When do you start?" "Changed my mind, Bob; just this morning read in the paper that 'Paris is not more than half as wicked as it was ten years ago.' Think I'll spend the winter in Chicago."

IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Baggage, Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at \$1 and upwards per day, European plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroads at all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than any other first-class hotel in the City.

If there is anything more contrary than an obstinate woman, it is a right-handed lock on a left handed-door.

"Yes," said the landlady, sadly, "appearances are deceitful, but disappearances are still more so."

Customer—"These nuts appear to be very old." Grocer—"Yes, sir; they were gathered from a very aged tree."

A day of reckoning will come for every rich man. On that day of the month he figures up the interest due him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for CHILDREN TEETHING. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. 25 CTS. A BOTTLE.

The people in the audience who talk continually during the progress of a play should learn the deaf and dumb alphabet.

Economy is the road to wealth, but a great many people keep wearing themselves out upon the road after they get there.

Bobby (who lives in a flat)—"Pa, why are they called 'apartment' houses?" Father (a victim)—"Because they come apart so easy."

I suffered from a very severe cold in my head for months and used everything recommended but could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my cold after using the Balm one week and I believe it is the best remedy known. Feeling grateful for what it has done for me I send this testimonial.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

"Are you going to have your son stay on the farm, or will he follow one of the professions, Mr. Hayman?" "I reckon he'll follow a profession." "Does that seem to be his natural bent?" "Waal, you'd think so, if you'd seen him follow the destrict schoolma'am around."

"Why is your hat like an advance agent?" "Because it goes on a head, of course."

"Woman feels where man thinks," says a writer. Yes, that's why man is bald.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

A Dollar Bill

can be made for every hour's work. We will show you how to do it, reader. All is new, sure, light and pleasant. Both sexes, all ages. Business admits of your living at home. We start you free. Any one can do the work. Many make much more than \$1 per hour. No special ability or training required. Reward sure. All workers meet with grand, rushing business. Address at once, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th St., Sixth Ave., and 13th St., NEW YORK.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE COUNTRY.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT,

at 74c.,

HAS NO EQUAL, MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS, BOSOMS OF CAREFULLY SELECTED LINEN, AND BUTTONHOLES HANDMADE.

LAUNDRIED, 86c.**LINEN GOODS**

OF ALL KINDS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS

LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

BLACK AND COLORED

Silks, Satins, Plushes,

AND

Dress Goods,

AT PRICES BELOW ALL COMPETITION.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Volume V.—International Education Series.

Edited by WM. T. HARRIS, LL.D.

Froebel's Education of Man,

Translated and furnished with ample notes by
W. N. HAILMANN, A. M.,
Superintendent of Public Schools, La Porte, Ind.A Complete presentation of the principles of the *New Education* in all of its phases, particularly with reference to early child-culture in home, kindergarten, and school.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. Special terms will be made on class-supplies. Send for full descriptive circulars, etc.

D. APPLETON & CO. Publishers, New York, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco.

ECLECTIC SERIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REVISED AND IMPROVED EDITION OF ANDREWS'S MANUAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A Manual of the Constitution of the United States, for the instruction of American Youth in the Duties, Obligations and Rights of Citizenship. By I. W. ANDREWS, LL.D., Marietta College. New Edition, Revised to date by the Author, thoroughly adapted to grammar, high-school and college grades; re-set entire and printed from new type. 12mo., 408 pp., \$1.00. By mail, \$1.17.

McGUFFEY'S NATURAL HISTORY SERIES.

FOR THIRD READER GRADE: *Familiar Animals and their Wild Kindred*. 208 pp., full cloth. Introduction and sample copy price, 50c.FOR FOURTH READER GRADE: *Living Creatures of Water, Land and Air*. 208 pp., full cloth. Introduction and sample copy price, 50c. (Nearly ready.)

These books are liberally and accurately illustrated. The designs were drawn and engraved expressly for the lessons they illustrate, and include actual portraits of many famous animals. The field of natural history is approached by simple description and anecdote. The interest in reading is awakened by addressing the universal love of living creatures, and habits of observation are cultivated by pointing out likenesses and differences in the forms and adaptations of animals.

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O., New York, Boston.

THE
NEW FRANKLIN READERS.
THE LATEST, HANDSOMEST, AND BEST.

This new series of reading books has been prepared on the most approved methods of teaching reading. The series is systematically arranged and carefully graded and excels all others in Practical, Progressive Methods, Clear Typography, Easy Gradations, Beautiful Illustrations, Choice Reading Selections, Durable Bindings.

They are pronounced the finest School Readers ever published. Prices: First Reader, 24 cts.; Second Reader, 36 cts.; Third Reader, 50 cts.; Fourth Reader, 60 cts.; Fifth Reader, 84 cts. A full sample set, postpaid, for \$2.00. Special prices for first introductory supply.

THE FRANKLIN COPY BOOKS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

This excellent series of Copy Books is printed by lithography on fine writing paper and bound with strong manilla paper covers. Franklin Grammar School Series of Copy Books, 96 cents per dozen. Franklin Short Course Series, 72 cents per dozen. Franklin Tracing Series, 72 cents per dozen. For samples and introductory terms, address,
TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO., Publishers, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York

JUST PUBLISHED.

BUTLER'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY,
BUTLER'S COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY,
BUTLER'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Write for Specimen Pages.

E. H. BUTLER & CO., Philadelphia.

C. H. BROWNE, Agent, 686 Broadway, New York.

Something New and Fresh

FOR
Washington's Birthday.
"The Father of His Country,"A NEW EXERCISE BY MARION WEST,
AUTHOR OF "PLEASANT TIMES."

PRICE 10 CENTS.

WE HAVE ALSO JUST ISSUED A CAPITAL
PLAY FOR SCHOOLS ENTITLED,

MITSU-YU-NISSI,

OR THE

JAPANESE WEDDING
PRICE 15 CENTS.For all kinds of books of entertainment,
send to us for catalogues. We furnish
them gratis.HENRY A. YOUNG & CO.,
55 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.THOMAS NELSON & SONS,
42 Bleecker Street, New York,
PUBLISH

"Collier's Histories,"

AND

"World at Home Readers."

Their catalogue will be sent free to any address and contains a large proportion of books suitable for Supplementary Reading.

WHAT CHOIRS NEED.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

Emerson's Anthems of Praise, \$1.00; per doz. \$9.
Perkins' Anthem Harp, \$1.25; per doz. \$12.
American Anthem Book, \$1.25; per doz. \$12.Order with Wilson's imprint.
Dressler's Sacred Selections, \$1.50; per doz. \$13.50.Laud Deo, Henshaw, \$1.00; per doz. \$9.
Santoral, Palmer & Trowbridge, \$1.00; per doz. \$9.

Vox Landis, Ernst & Leslie, \$1.00; per doz. \$9.

Dows' Responses and Sentences, 80c.; per doz. \$7.20.

Perkins' Easy Anthems, \$1.00; per doz. \$9.
and many others. Please send for lists and descriptions.

Singing Societies and Clubs need

Chorus Books, as Emerson's Chorus Book, \$1.
Perkins' Glee and Chorus Book, \$1.Apograph, Zerrahn, \$1.
Concert Selections, Emerson, \$1.Also the Choruses of the Oratorios. (See lists.)
Contatas (Classical), as Mendelssohn's Christus, 40 cents; Rheinberger's Christus, \$1; Three Holy Children, Stanford, \$1; Fair Melusina, Hoffmann, 75c.; Wreck of the Hesperus, Anderson, 35 cts.; Battle of the Huns, Zellner, 80 cents.

Cantatas (Secular), Jose b's Bondage, Chadwick, \$1; Ruth and Naomi, Damrosch, \$1; Rebecca, Hoiges, (easy) 65 cts.; Esther, Bradbury, (easy) 50 cents.

Also more than a hundred Masses, containing the best and sweetest of sacred music.

Any Book Mailed for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON,
C. H. DITSON & CO., 807 Broadway, New York.

HOLMES' NEW READERS.

Best ideas; neatest illustrations; cheapest books. Samples will repay teacher or parent.

First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 25 cts.; Third, 40 cts.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,

19 Murray Street, New York.

SOME EXCELLENT BOOKS

OF PERMANENT VALUE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

LIMITED SUPPLY ONLY. NOT TO BE REPLENISHED.

I. THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, By J. DORMAN STEELE, Ph.D. Stiff Paper Covers, 64 pages, large 8vo., 41 beautiful Wood Engravings, Toned paper, uncut edge. Price, 50c. (Special to teachers, 14c.)

II. A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, By GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Ph.D., LL.D. Chief of the Bureau of Awards. Stiff paper Covers, 68 pages, large 8vo., tinted paper. Price, 50c. (Special to teachers, 14c.)

These books are not for sale by booksellers at special prices, but will be forwarded by mail, post-paid on receipt of price, by the publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William Street, New York.

III. PRACTICAL WORK OF PAINTING, By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, Editor of the London Portfolio. Paper, 8vo. Price, 50c. (Special to teachers, 14c.) To any one interested in Art, this book is invaluable.

IV. MODERN SCHOOLS OF ART, By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. Paper, 8vo. Price, 50c. (Special to teachers, 14c.) These are admirable notes on most interesting subjects by the ablest art critic in the world.

Payson, Dunton & Scribner's

STEEL PENS, (Imported.)

No. 117, (Excelsior.)

No. 115, (School.)

No. 217, (Intermediate.)

No. 215, (Half Stub.)

No. 317, (Commercial.)

No. 315, (Falcon.)

Campbell's School Record, No. 1, Weekly.

Campbell's School Record, No. 2, Monthly.

Campbell's School Diary, No. 3, Weekly.

Campbell's School Diary, No. 4, Monthly.

Write for samples and introductory terms.

POTTER, KNIGHT, AINSWORTH & CO.,

School Book Publishers, 107 Chambers Street, New York City.

THREE NEW BOOKS.

First Term's Work in Well's Essentials of Reading.

By HELEN M. CLEVELAND.

A new Primer nicely illustrated.

Sample copy by mail 10 Cents.

Well's Plane Trigonometry. 75 cts. By Webster Wells,
Prof. of Mathematics in Mass. Inst. of Technology.LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN, Publishers,
87 Franklin Street, Boston. 743 Broadway, New York.

CYCLOPEDIAS

Every home, school, and office needs a Cyclopaedia, which should be reliable, fresh as to information, and low in price. Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia (1887) is ten years later than either Appletons' or the Britannica, is more reliable and satisfactory, and costs only half as much.

A. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
11 Great Jones St., New York.

"NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER."

SOWER POTTS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NORMAL EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

Dr. Brooks's Normal Mathematical Course

1. Standard Arith. Course, in Four Books.

2. Union Arith. Course, in Two Books, combining Mental and Written.

Brooks's Higher Arithmetic.

Brooks's Normal Algebra.

Brooks's Geometry and Trigonometry.

Brooks's Philosophy of Arithmetic.

Manuals of Methods and Keys to the Above

Montgomery's Nor. Union System of Indust

Drawing.

Lyte's Bookkeeping and Blanks.

First Steps in Scientific Knowledge.

By PAUL BERT.

"It makes the teaching of Elementary Science possible in The Common School."

*Price List and Descriptive Catalogue free on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

715 & 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Publishers of School and College Text-Books, etc.

Dealers in School Stationery and Supplies.

LEPAGE'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
LIQUID GLUEUNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING wood, glass, china, paper, leather, etc. Always ready for use. Prepared and bottled in New York.
(IS MADE BY THE ONLY TWO RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,) Sample sent on request.JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
PUBLISHERMurray's Essential Lessons in English, .75
Murray's Advanced Lessons in English, .90
McElroy's Essential Lessons in Etymology, .75
Kellerman's Elements of Botany, \$1.25
Baldwin's Essential Studies in Literature, 1.25
Baldwin's English Literature, 2 vols., 1.50
Fenn's Science and Art of Elocution, 1.25
Fenn's Favorites, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, each, .25
Easy Lessons in French, 1.25
Dillard's Exercises in Arithmetic, .50

Special Prices for introduction. Correspondence solicited.

THE PRANG EDUCATIONAL CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Drawing Books, Drawing Models,
and Artists' Materials.
Prang's American Text-Books on Art Education. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
PRANG'S DRAWING MODELS.TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED.
These MODELS have been specially designed for the teaching of Form and Drawing in Primary and Grammar Schools. They consist of both Solids and Tablets arranged in a carefully graded series, are made with the greatest regard for accuracy and beauty, and are furnished at the lowest possible prices. They have been adopted by the leading cities of the country, and are absolutely indispensable to the correct teaching of Form and Drawing in every stage, and especially at the outset.

For catalogue and particulars, address

THE PRANG EDUCATIONAL CO.,

7 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

79 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

MATHEMATICAL.

CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS. A complete work for Mathematicians, instructors, and Post-Graduate Students. By Louis B. Carli.

8vo, cloth, \$5.00.

Has received the indorsement of many distinguished mathematicians.

"Undoubtedly one of the most important mathematical books yet issued by the American press."

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. Founded on the Method of Rates or Fluxions, with numerous Illustrative Examples. By Prof. J. M. Rice, Head of Depart. of Applied Math. at U. S. Naval Acad., and Prof. W. W. Johnson, St. John's Col. Annapolis, Md. Second Edition, revised. 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.

"This is the most extensive work on the differential calculus yet published in this country. It is well supplied with interesting examples, and contains many excellent solutions."—Mathematical Visitor.

Published and for sale by

JOHN WILEY & SONS, New York.

Catalogue and circular sent free by mail.